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=> d his nofil

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L3           2 SEA SSS FUL L1
               D SCA

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L5           1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  US200!-515981/APPS
L*** DEL     1 S L5 AND L4
               SEL RN L5

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L6           1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  157115-85-0/BI

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 18:36:50 ON 26 SEP 2006
L7           1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L5 AND L6

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L9           2 SEA SSS FUL L1
L10          2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L9 NOT RN/FA

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L11          2 SEA SSS SAM L1
L12         11 SEA SSS FUL L1
L13         10 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L12/COM
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               L"/AU OR "PEARLMAN R S"/AU OR "PEARLMAN RODNEY"/AU)
               D IALL L7
L16         13 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND (MCI OR COGNI? OR ALZHEIM?)
L17          8 DUP REM L16 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                    ANSWERS '1-4' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
                    ANSWERS '5-6' FROM FILE MEDLINE
                    ANSWERS '7-8' FROM FILE BIOSIS

=> fil hcap
FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 18:41:20 ON 26 SEP 2006
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 26 Sep 2006 VOL 145 ISS 14
FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 Sep 2006 (20060925/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

INSTANT APPLICATION

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L5            1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  US200!-515981/APPS
L6            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  157115-85-0/BI
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L7   ANSWER 1 OF 1  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2003:971842  HCAPLUS  Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:         140:13074
ENTRY DATE:              Entered STN:  14 Dec 2003
TITLE:                   Therapeutic methods for treatment of mild cognitive
                         impairment and progression to Alzheimer's disease
INVENTOR(S):             Pearlman, Rodney
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):      Saegis Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE:                  PCT Int. Appl., 16 pp.
                         CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Patent
LANGUAGE:                English
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
           MAIN:         A61K
CLASSIFICATION:          1-11 (Pharmacology)
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:  1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.        DATE
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     WO 2003101391        A2    20031211    WO 2003-US17161        20030529
     WO 2003101391        A3    20040304
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
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             GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
             LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM,
             PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT,
             TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
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             FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR,
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     AU 2003231937        A1    20031219    AU 2003-231937         20030529
     US 2005233976        A1    20051020    US 2005-515981         20050615 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                      US 2002-384754P     P  20020529
                                            WO 2003-US17161     W  20030529
PATENT CLASSIFICATION CODES:
 PATENT NO.       CLASS  PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
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WO 2003101391	ICM	A61K
	IPCI	A61K [ICM,7]
	IPCR	C07D0207-00 [I,C*]; C07D0207-16 [I,A]
	ECLA	C07D207/16
AU 2003231937	IPCI	A61K0038-00 [ICM,7]
	IPCR	C07D0207-00 [I,C*]; C07D0207-16 [I,A]
US 2005233976	IPCI	A61K0038-04 [ICM,7]; C07K0005-04 [ICS,7]; C07K0005-00 [ICS,7,C*]
	IPCR	A61K0038-04 [I,A]; A61K0038-04 [I,C*]; C07K0005-00 [I,C*]; C07K0005-04 [I,A]
	NCL	514/019.000; 548/537.000

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:13074

ABSTRACT:
The invention provides methods for treating a symptom of mild cognitive impairment (MCI) as well as methods for slowing the progression from MCI to Alzheimer's disease (AD).

SUPPL. TERM: mild cognitive impairment Alzheimer disease therapy

INDEX TERM: Cognitive disorders
(mild cognitive impairment; therapeutic methods for treatment of mild cognitive impairment and progression to Alzheimer's disease)

INDEX TERM: Human
(therapeutic methods for treatment of mild cognitive impairment and progression to Alzheimer's disease)

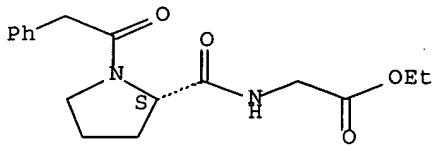
INDEX TERM: *157115-85-0*
ROLE: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(therapeutic methods for treatment of mild cognitive impairment and progression to Alzheimer's disease)

IT *157115-85-0*
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(therapeutic methods for treatment of mild cognitive impairment and progression to Alzheimer's disease)

RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS

CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



PRIOR ART SEARCH - CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS

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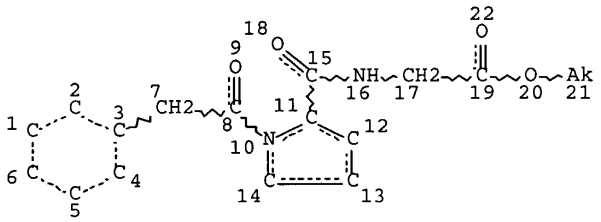

NODE ATTRIBUTES:
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS 22

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
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L4 47 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L3

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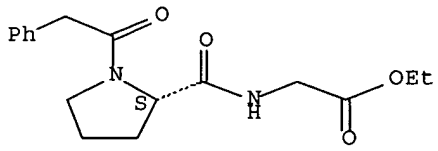
L4 ANSWER 1 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1325643 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:64308
TITLE: Noopept improves the spatial memory and stimulates prefibrillar β-amyloid(25-35) antibody production in mice
AUTHOR(S): Bobkova, N. V.; Gruden, M. A.; Samokhin, A. N.; Medvinskaya, N. I.; Elistratova, E. I.; Morozova-Roch, L.; Gudasheva, T. A.; Ostrovskaya, R. U.; Seredenin, S. B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Cell Biophysics, Russian Academy of Sciences, Pushchino, Moscow oblast, 142292, Russia
SOURCE: Eksperimental'naya i Klinicheskaya Farmakologiya (2005), 68(5), 11-15
CODEN: EKFAE9; ISSN: 0869-2092
PUBLISHER: Izdatel'stvo Folium
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB The effects of the novel proline-containing nootropic and neuroprotective dipeptide noopept (GVS-111, N-phenylacetyl-L-prolylglycine Et ester) were studied on NMRI mice upon olfactory bulbectomy, which had been previously shown to imitate the main morphol. and biochem. signs of Alzheimer's disease (AD). The spatial memory was assessed using the Morris (water maze) test; the immunol. status was characterized by ELISA with antibodies to prefibrillar β-amyloid(25-35), S100b protein, and protofilaments of equine lysozyme, which are the mol. factors involved in the pathogenesis of AD. The control (sham-operated) animals during the Morris test preferred a sector where the safety platform was placed during the learning session. Bulbectomized animals

treated with saline failed to recognize this sector, while bulbectomized animals treated with noopept (0.01 mg/kg for 21 days) restored this predominance, thus demonstrating the improvement of the spatial memory. These animals also demonstrated an increase in the level of antibodies to β-amyloid(25-35) - the effect, which was more pronounced in the sham-operated than in bulbectomized mice. The latter demonstrated a profound decrease of immunol. reactivity in a large number of tests. Noopept, stimulating the production of antibodies to β-amyloid(25-35), can attenuate the well-known neurotoxic effects of β-amyloid. The obtained data on the mnemotropic and immunostimulant effects noopept are indicative of good prospects for the clin. usage of this drug in the therapy of patients with neurodegenerative diseases.

IT *157115-85-0*, Noopept
RL: DMA (Drug mechanism of action); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nootropic and neuroprotectant noopept improves spatial memory and stimulates prefibrillar β-amyloid antibody production: implication for use as Alzheimer's treatment)

RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

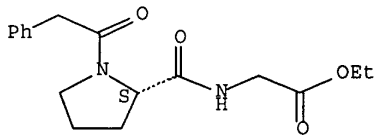


L4 ANSWER 2 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:459658 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:19848
TITLE: Comparative study of the long-term behavioral effects of noopept and piracetam in adult male rats and female rats in postnatal period
AUTHOR(S): Voronina, T. A.; Guzevatykh, L. S.; Trofimov, S. S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory of Psychopharmacology, Zakusov Institute of Pharmacology, Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow, 125315, Russia
SOURCE: Eksperimental'naya i Klinicheskaya Farmakologiya (2005), 68(2), 3-7
CODEN: EKFAE9; ISSN: 0869-2092
PUBLISHER: Izdatel'stvo Folium
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian

AB Adult male and female rats were treated with the nootropic peptide drug noopept (daily dose, 0.1 mg/kg) and piracetam (200 mg/kg). In the period from 8th to 20th day, both drugs (cognitive enhancers) suppressed the horizontal and vertical activity and the anxiety in test animals as compared to the control group treated with 0.9 % aqueous NaCl solution Early postnatal injections of the nootropes influenced neither the morphol. development nor the behavior of adult female rats in the plus maze, extrapolational escape, passive avoidance, and pain sensitivity threshold tests. Animals in the "intact" group (having received neither drugs not physiol. solution, i.e., developing in a poor sensor environment), showed less pronounced habituation in the open field test as compared to the control and drug treated groups.

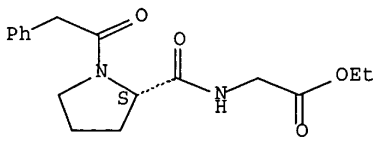
IT *157115-85-0*, Noopept
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(comparative study of long-term behavioral effects of noopept and piracetam in adult male rats and female rats in postnatal period)
RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 3 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:797579 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:127345
TITLE: Neurotransmitters in development of adaptive behaviour induced by GVS-111 injection
AUTHOR(S): Lysenko, A. V.; Mendzeritsky, A. M.; Morgul, E. V.; Elfimova, N. K.; Ostrovskaya, R. U.
CORPORATE SOURCE: State Pedagogical University, Rostov-on-Don, Russia
SOURCE: Neirokhimiya (2004), 21(2), 138-146
CODEN: NERODV; ISSN: 1027-8133
PUBLISHER: Nauka
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB A single administration of the dipeptide drug GVS-111 induced changes in the ratio of active to inactive periods during the sleep cycle and the increase in the resistance of organism and was mediated by the ability of the drug to interact with the neurotransmitter systems of the brain.
IT *157115-85-0*, GVS-111
RL: DMA (Drug mechanism of action); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(brain neurotransmitters in development of adaptive behavior induced by GVS-111 injection)
RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 4 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:248042 HCAPLUS Full-text

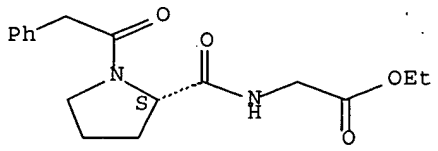
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:314378
TITLE: Interspecies differences in noopept pharmacokinetics
AUTHOR(S): Boiko, S. S.; Korotkov, S. A.; Zherdev, V. Rp.; Gudasheva, T. A.; Ostrovskaya, R. U.; Voronina, T. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory of Pharmacokinetics, Institute of Pharmacology, Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow, 125315, Russia
SOURCE: Eksperimental'naya i Klinicheskaya Farmakologiya (2004), 67(1), 40-43
CODEN: EKFAE9; ISSN: 0869-2092
PUBLISHER: Izdatel'stvo Folium
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian

AB Significant interspecies differences in the pharmacokinetics of noopept are manifested by a decrease in the drug elimination rate on the passage from rats to rabbits and humans. Very intensive metabolism of noopept was observed upon i.v. administration in rats. In these animals, presystemic elimination mechanisms lead to the formation of a specific metabolite representing a product of drug biotransformation hydroxylated at the Ph ring. In rabbits, unchanged noopept circulates in the blood for a longer time upon both i.v. and oral administration, biotransformation proceeds at a much slower rate, and no metabolites analogous to that found in rats are detected. The noopept pharmacokinetics in humans differs from that in animals by still slower elimination and considerable individual variability. No drug metabolites are found in the human blood plasma, probably because of a relatively small dose and low concentration

IT *157115-85-0*, Noopept
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); BIOL (Biological study)
(interspecies differences in noopept pharmacokinetics)

RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 5 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:153218 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:833
TITLE: Heparin compounds with glycine and glycine-containing dipeptide and their effects on parameters of hemostasis
AUTHOR(S): Lyapina, L. A.; Pastorova, V. E.; Ostrovskaya, R. Yu.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Kafedra Fiziol. Cheloveka Zhivotnykh, Mosk. Gos. Univ., Moscow, Russia
SOURCE: Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta, Seriya 16: Biologiya (2003), (4), 7-11
CODEN: VMUBDF; ISSN: 0137-0952
PUBLISHER: Izdatel'stvo Moskovskogo Universiteta
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian

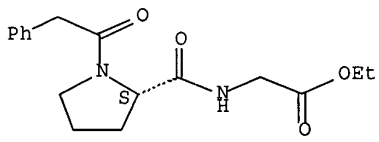
AB Heparin-glycine and heparin-GVS-111 complexes were prepared by mixing solns. of heparin and glycine or heparin and GVS-111 with final wts. ratios 1:10 and 1:1, resp. These complexes had anticoagulating and fibrinolytic activities after the i.v. injection.

IT ***157115-85-0D***, GVS-111, complexes with heparin
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(heparin complexes with glycine and glycine-containing dipeptide, GVS-111, and their effects on parameters of hemostasis)

RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS

CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 6 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:147004 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:1167

TITLE: Lipid peroxidation in the cerebral cortex and blood plasma of young rats with a high level of anxiety under emotional stress: Protective effect of nootropic dipeptide GVS-111

AUTHOR(S): Mendzeritskyl, A. M.; Lysenko, A..V.; Demianenko, S. V.; Prokofiev, V. N.; Gudasheva, T. A.; Ostrovskaya, R. U.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Rostov State Pedagogical University, Russia

SOURCE: Neirokhimiya (2003), 20(4), 281-286
CODEN: NERODV; ISSN: 1027-8133

PUBLISHER: Nauka

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Russian

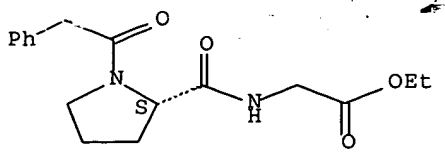
AB In young rats selected for a high level of anxiety, the nootropic drug GVS-111 administered 1 h prior to a 24-h restraint stress prevented stress-induced accumulation of lipid peroxidn. products in brain cortical synaptosomes and blood plasma. The antioxidant effect of GVS-111 may be a result of the activation of antioxidant defense systems and may be involved in the antimutagenic effects of the drug.

IT ***157115-85-0***, GVS-111
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(lipid peroxidn. in cerebral cortex and blood plasma of young rats with high level of anxiety under emotional stress and protective effect of nootropic dipeptide GVS-111)

RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS

CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 7 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:971842 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:13074
TITLE: Therapeutic methods for treatment of mild cognitive impairment and progression to Alzheimer's disease
INVENTOR(S): Pearlman, Rodney
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Saegis Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 16 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003101391	A2	20031211	WO 2003-US17161	20030529
WO 2003101391	A3	20040304		
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US 2005233976	A1	20051020	US 2005-515981	20050615
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-384754P P	20020529
			WO 2003-US17161 W	20030529

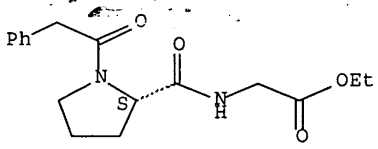
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:13074

AB The invention provides methods for treating a symptom of mild cognitive impairment (MCI) as well as methods for slowing the progression from MCI to Alzheimer's disease (AD).

IT *157115-85-0*
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(therapeutic methods for treatment of mild cognitive impairment and progression to Alzheimer's disease)

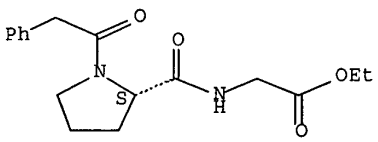
RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 8 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:851966 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:99469
TITLE: Effect of noopept and afobazole on the development of neurosis of learned helplessness in rats
AUTHOR(S): Uyanaev, A. A.; Fisenko, V. P.; Khitrov, N. K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of General Pathology, Department of Pharmacology, Therapeutic Faculty, I.M. Sechenov Moscow Medical Academy, Russia
SOURCE: Bulletin of Experimental Biology and Medicine (Translation of Byulleten Eksperimental'noi Biologii i Meditsiny) (2003), 136(2), 162-164
CODEN: BEXBAN; ISSN: 0007-4888
PUBLISHER: Kluwer Academic/Consultants Bureau
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB We studied the effects of new psychotropic prepns. noopept and afobazole on acquisition of the conditioned active avoidance response and development of neurosis of learned helplessness in rats. Noopept in doses of 0.05-0.10 mg/kg accelerated acquisition of conditioned active avoidance response and reduced the incidence of learned helplessness in rats. Afobazole in a dose of 5 mg/kg produced an opposite effect, which is probably related to high selective anxiolytic activity of this preparation
IT *157115-85-0*, Noopept
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(effect of noopept and afobazole on conditioned active avoidance response and development of neurosis of learned helplessness in rats)
RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:740535 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:139268
TITLE: Selective suppression of the slow-inactivating

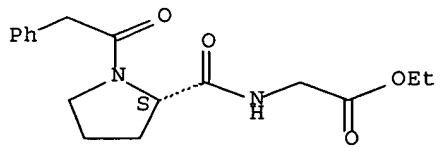
potassium currents by nootropics in molluscan neurons
AUTHOR(S): Bukanova, Julia V.; Solntseva, Elena I.; Skrebitsky, Vladimir G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Brain Research Institute, Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow, 103064, Russia
SOURCE: International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology (2002), 5(3), 229-237
CODEN: IJNUFB; ISSN: 1461-1457
PUBLISHER: Cambridge University Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The role of the voltage-gated K+ channels in the effect of some nootropics was investigated. Earlier, the multiple effect of high concns. of two nootropics, piracetam and its peptide analog GVS-111, on Ca2+ and K+ currents of molluscan neurons was shown. In the present work, we describe the selective effect of low concns. of these nootropics as well as vinpocetine on certain types of K+ current. The expts. were performed on isolated neurons of the land snail Helix pomatia using a two-microelectrode voltage-clamp method. The inward voltage-gated Ca2+ current (ICa) and three subtypes of the outward voltage-gated K+ current were recorded: Ca2+-dependent K+ current (IK(Ca)), delayed rectifying current (IKD), and fast-inactivating K+ current (IA). It has been found that ICa was not changed in the presence of 30 μM vinpocetine, 100 μM piracetam or 10 nM GVS-111, while slow-inactivating, TEA-sensitive IK(Ca) and IKD were inhibited (IK(Ca) more strongly than IKD). In contrast, the fast-inactivating, 4-AP-sensitive K+ current (IA) was not diminished by low concns. of piracetam and GVS-111, while vinpocetine even augmented it. A possible role of slow-inactivating subtypes of the K+ channels in the development of different forms of dementia is discussed.

IT *157115-85-0*, GVS-111
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(selective suppression of the slow-inactivating potassium currents by nootropics in molluscan neurons)

RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:674723 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:264224
TITLE: Cyclopropyl Glycine and Proline-Containing Preparation Noopept Evoke Two Types of Membrane Potential Responses in Synaptoneurosomes
AUTHOR(S): Lutsenko, V. K.; Vukolova, M. N.; Gudasheva, T. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of General Pathology and Pathophysiology, Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, Russia

SOURCE: Bulletin of Experimental Biology and Medicine
(Translation of Byulleten Eksperimental'noi Biologii i Meditsiny) (2003), 135(6), 559-562
CODEN: BEXBAN; ISSN: 0007-4888
PUBLISHER: Kluwer Academic/Consultants Bureau
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

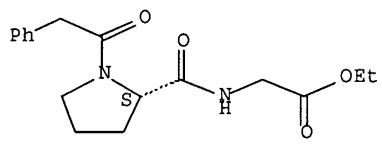
AB Proline, cyclo(Pro-Gly), and acyl-prolyl-containing dipeptide GVS-111 decreased synaptoneurosome membrane potential in a Ca2+-free medium. The efficiency of these prepns. decreased in the following order: GVS>cyclo(Pro-Gly)>proline. Depolarization responses induced by endogenous nootropic agent cyclo(Pro-Gly) was dose-dependent and saturable; the threshold concentration of cyclo(Pro-Gly) was 10-9 M. In a Ca2+-containing medium GVS and cyclo(Pro-Gly) induced both hyperpolarizing and depolarizing membrane responses of synaptoneurosomes. Possible mechanisms underlying changes in the membrane potential of synaptoneurosomes induced by nootropic agents are discussed. It was interesting whether modulation of electrogenesis can improve memory and potentiate the neuroprotective effect of the test nootropic agents.

IT *157115-85-0*, GVS-111
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); BIOL (Biological study)
(cyclopropyl glycine and noopept evoke two types of membrane potential responses in synaptoneurosomes)

RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS

CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:626636 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:296884

TITLE: Ultra-low doses of different biologically active substances regulate neuronal functional states: nonspecific effect

AUTHOR(S): Terekhova, S. F.; Grechenko, T. N.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Emanuel Institute of Biochemical Physics, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, 119991, Russia

SOURCE: Radiatsionnaya Biologiya, Radioekologiya (2003), 43(3), 315-319
CODEN: RBIREJ; ISSN: 0869-8031
PUBLISHER: Nauka
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian

AB The role of biol. active substances in ultra-low doses (10-15-10-27 mol/l) is discussed from a different point of view. The most detailed anal. of neurobiol. effects produced by these doses can be studied on isolated molluscan neurons. In this case, the possibility arises to control the first modifications of action at the electrophysiol. characteristics of neuronal activity. These changes of elec. activity can be regarded as a reaction to

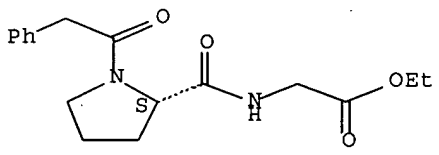
biol. active substance. The following characteristics were controlled: the level of membrane resting potential (MP), the electroexcitable membrane and pacemaker mechanism, chemical sensitivity of somatic membrane loci to neurotransmitter acetylcholine (Ach). Several substances were used in these expts.: two kinds of synthetic antioxidant, GABA, ethanol, serotonin, DSIP (delta-sleep inducing peptide), antibiotic ruboxil, nootrop GVS-111. The isolated neurons were placed into a special chamber. All these substances (0.35 mL) were added single dosing into the chamber with living physiol. solution in concentration 10-15-10-27 mol/l. The results demonstrated that all substances had initiated the development of prolonged neurophysiol. responses. The intensities of neuronal reactions did not depend in contact period on the concentration and on the type of substance. It is suggested that these data reveal the existence of unknown modes of regulation of neuronal functional states and presence of hidden channel for information transfer and receiving. This different way of regulation is extremely important influence in living organisms.

IT *157115-85-0*, GVS-111
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); BIOL (Biological study)
(ultra-low doses of different biol. active substances nonspecific regulation of neuronal function)

RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS

CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 12 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:614521 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:122576

TITLE: Effective method for reproducing amnesia in mice under complex extreme conditions

AUTHOR(S): Yasnetsov, Vic. V.; Provomova, N. A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Pharmacol. Dep., Moscow State Med. Stomatol. Univ., Moscow, Russia

SOURCE: Eksperimental'naya i Klinicheskaya Farmakologiya (2003), 66(3), 66-68
CODEN: EKFAE9; ISSN: 0869-2092

PUBLISHER: Izdatel'stvo Folium

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Russian

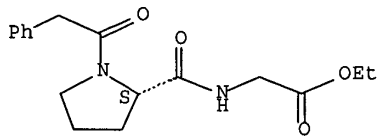
AB It is suggested to reproduce a retrograde amnesia in mice by means of a complex extremal action: emaciating swim in cold water with simultaneous wheel rotation. It was found that nootropes such as pyracetam, mexidol, semax, nooglutil, acephen, and noopept fully or completely prevent from the amnesia development.

IT *157115-85-0*, Noopept
RL: DMA (Drug mechanism of action); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antiamnestic effect of nootropes under extreme conditions)

RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS

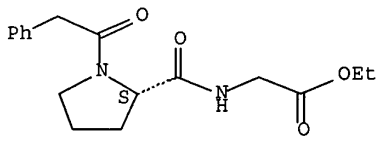
CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 13 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:600381 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:53004
TITLE: Effect of piracetam and its analogs on the content of phoshoinositides and their metabolites in whole blood and blood immunocompetent cells of rats in sensibilization and anaphylactic shock
AUTHOR(S): Demidova, M. A.; Slyusar, N. N.; Il'nitskaya, I. Yu.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Kafedra Farmakol. Kursom Klin. Farmakol., TGMA, Russia
SOURCE: Aktual'nye Problemy Biokhimii i Biotekhnologii (2001), 120-127. Editor(s): Gribanov, G. A. Tverskoi Gosudarstvennyi Universitet: Tver, Russia.
CODEN: 69EHFF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB The aim was to study the effect of of piracetam and GVS-111 on the level of phoshoinositides and their metabolites in blood immunocompetent cells of rats in sensibilization and anaphylactic shock. Piracetam and GVS-111 restored dysregulated phosphoinositide metabolism in immunocompetent cells in allergy and anaphylactic shock.
IT *157115-85-0*, GVS111
RL: DMA (Drug mechanism of action); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(effect of piracetam and its analogs on content of phoshoinositides and their metabolites in whole blood and blood immunocompetent cells of rats in sensibilization and anaphylactic shock)
RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 14 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:373052 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:159291
TITLE: Evolution of the neuroprotection problem
AUTHOR(S): Ostrovskaya, R. U.

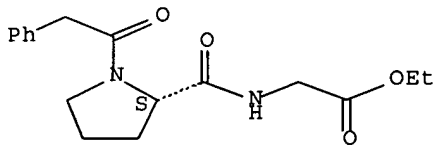
CORPORATE SOURCE: Zakusov Institute of Pharmacology, Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow, 125315, Russia
SOURCE: Eksperimental'naya i Klinicheskaya Farmakologiya (2003), 66(2), 32-37
CODEN: EKFAE9; ISSN: 0869-2092
PUBLISHER: Izdatel'stvo Folium
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: Russian

AB A review on the development of neuroprotectants from the discovery of neuroprotectant effects of GABA shunt metabolites (particularly α-hydroxybutyric acid and succinic semialdehyde) in hypoxia; the neuroprotectant action of endogenous oligopeptides; the development of biol. stable dipeptides, based primarily on pyroglutamate and proline, with neuroprotectant actions, especially substituted acyl-prolyl dipeptides. The pharmacol. effects of one such compound, noopept, were discussed in detail.

IT *157115-85-0*, Noopept
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(neuroprotectants)

RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 15 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:311394 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:391136
TITLE: GVS-111 prevents oxidative damage and apoptosis in normal and Down's syndrome human cortical neurons
AUTHOR(S): Pelsman, Alejandra; Hoyo-Vadillo, Carlos; Gudasheva, Tatiana A.; Seredenin, Sergei B.; Ostrovskaya, Rita U.; Busciglio, Jorge
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Neuroscience, University of Connecticut Health Center, Farmington, CT, 06030, USA
SOURCE: International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience (2003), 21(3), 117-124
CODEN: IJDND6; ISSN: 0736-5748
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

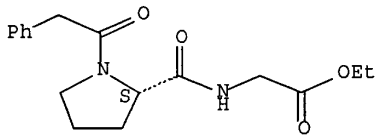
AB The neuroprotective activity of a novel N-acylprolyl-containing dipeptide analog of the nootropic 2-oxo-1-pyrrolidine acetamide (Piracetam) designated as GVS-111 (DVD-111/Noopept) was tested in two in vitro models of neuronal degeneration mediated by oxidative stress: normal human cortical neurons treated with H2O2, and Down's syndrome (DS) cortical neurons. Incubation of normal cortical neurons with 50 μM H2O2 for 1 h resulted in morphol. and structural changes consistent with neuronal apoptosis and in the degeneration of more than 60% of the neurons present in the culture. GVS-111 significantly increased neuronal survival after H2O2-treatment displaying a dose-dependent

neuroprotective activity from 10 nM to 100 μM, and an IC50 value of 1.21±0.07 μM. GVS-111 inhibited the accumulation of intracellular free radicals and lipid peroxidn. damage in neurons treated with H2O2 or FeSO4, suggesting an antioxidant mechanism of action. GVS-111 exhibited significantly higher neuroprotection compared to the standard cognition enhancer Piracetam, or to the antioxidants Vitamin E, Pr gallate and N-tert-butyl-2-sulfo- phenylnitrone (s-PBN). In DS cortical cultures, chronic treatment with GVS-111 significantly reduced the appearance of degenerative changes and enhanced neuronal survival. The results suggest that the neuroprotective effect of GVS-111 against oxidative damage and its potential nootropic activity may present a valuable therapeutic combination for the treatment of mental retardation and chronic neurodegenerative disorders.

IT *157115-85-0*, GVS-111
RL: DMA (Drug mechanism of action); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(GVS-111 prevents oxidative damage and apoptosis in normal and Down's syndrome human cortical neurons)

RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 36 THERE ARE 36 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 16 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:236268 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:12827
TITLE: Impairment of Learning and Memory after Photothrombosis of the Prefrontal Cortex in Rat Brain: Effects of Noopept
AUTHOR(S): Romanova, G. A.; Shakova, F. M.; Gudasheva, T. A.; Ostrovskaya, R. U.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of General Pathology and Pathophysiology; Institute of Pharmacology, Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow, Russia
SOURCE: Bulletin of Experimental Biology and Medicine (Translation of Byulleten Eksperimental'noi Biologii i Meditsiny) (2002), 134(6), 528-530
CODEN: BEXBAN; ISSN: 0007-4888
PUBLISHER: Kluwer Academic/Consultants Bureau
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Expts. were performed on rats trained conditioned passive avoidance response. Acquisition and retention of memory traces were impaired after photothrombosis of the prefrontal cortex. The acyl-prolyl-containing dipeptide Noopept facilitated retention and retrieval of a conditioned passive avoidance response, normalized learning capacity in animals with ischemic damage to the cerebral cortex, and promoted finish training in rats with hereditary learning deficit. These results show that Noopept improves all three stages of memory.

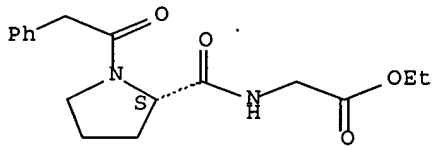
henko: P It should be emphasized that the effect of Noopept was most pronounced in animals with impaired mnesic function.

IT *157115-85-0*, Noopept
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(noopept improvement of learning and memory impairments after photothrombosis of prefrontal cortex in rats)

RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS

CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 17 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:62776 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:30631

TITLE: Role of the non-NMDA glutamate receptors in the EEG effects under long-term administration of the nootropic peptide GVS-111 in non-anesthetized rats

AUTHOR(S): Kovalev, G. I.; Vorob'ev, V. V.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory of Radioisotope, Institute of Pharmacology, Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow, 125315, Russia

SOURCE: Eksperimental'naya i Klinicheskaya Farmakologiya (2002), 65(6), 6-9
CODEN: EKFAE9; ISSN: 0869-2092

PUBLISHER: Izdatel'stvo Folium

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

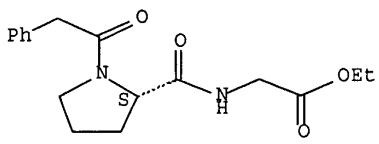
LANGUAGE: Russian

AB Participation of the non-NMDA glutamate receptor subtype in the formation of the EEG frequency spectrum was studied in wakeful rats upon a long-term (10 x 0.2 mg/kg, s.c.) administration of the nootropic dipeptide GVS-111 (noopept or N-phenylacetyl-L-prolylglycine ethylate). The EEGs were measured with electrodes implanted into somatosensor cortex regions, hippocampus, and a cannula in the lateral ventricle. The acute reactions (characteristic of nootropes) in the α and β ranges of EEG exhibited inversion after the 6th injection of noopept and almost completely vanished after the 9th injection. Preliminary introduction of the non-NMDA antagonist GDEE (glutamic acid di-Et ester) in a dose of 1 μmole into the lateral ventricle restored the EEG pattern observed upon the 6th dose of GVS-111. The role of glutamate receptors in the course of a prolonged administration of nootropes, as well as the possible mechanisms accounting for a difference in the action of GVS-111 and piracetam are discussed.

IT *157115-85-0*, Noopept
RL: DMA (Drug mechanism of action); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(role of non-NMDA glutamate receptors in EEG effects under long-term administration of nootropic peptide GVS-111 in non-anesthetized rats)

RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 18 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:736099 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:242195
TITLE: Methods for restoring cognitive function following systemic stress
INVENTOR(S): Pearlman, Rodney; Tempero, Ken
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): David Pharmaceuticals, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 49 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002074293	A2	20020926	WO 2002-US8105	20020315
WO 2002074293	A3	20030828		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
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US 2002187977	A1	20021212	US 2002-99537	20020315
EP 1372620	A2	20040102	EP 2002-713867	20020315
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US 2005222093	A1	20051006	US 2005-136272	20050523

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2001-275937P	P	20010315
US 2001-293375P	P	20010524
US 2002-99537	A1	20020315
WO 2002-US8105	W	20020315

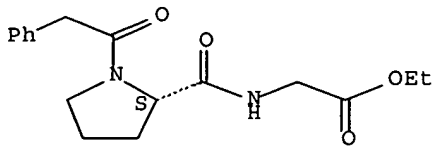
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:242195

AB The invention provides methods for treating cognitive decline associated with systemic stress using a cognitive enhancing agent such as a hormone, a herb, an amino acid, a coenzyme, an acetylcholinesterase inhibitor, a muscarinic agonist, an inhibitor of angiotensin-converting enzyme, a centrally-acting calcium channel blocker, or a GABAB antagonist. The cognitive enhancing agent

is also a derivative of phosphinic acid, a pyrrolo-pyrazino-indole compound, or a peptide. The systemic stress is due to an environmental event, a health problem, a medical treatment, e.g., surgery, or trauma.

IT *157115-85-0*
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(agents for restoring cognitive function following systemic stress)
RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



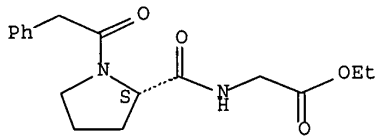
L4 ANSWER 19 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:378162 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:304479
TITLE: Antiinflammatory properties of noopept (dipeptide nootropic drug GVS-111)
AUTHOR(S): Kovalenko, L. P.; Miramedova, M. G.; Alekseeva, S. V.; Gudasheva, T. A.; Ostrovskaya, R. U.; Seredenin, S. B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Lekarstvennoi Toksikol., NII Farmakol., RAMN, Moscow, 125315, Russia
SOURCE: Eksperimental'naya i Klinicheskaya Farmakologiya (2002), 65(2), 53-55
CODEN: EKFAE9; ISSN: 0869-2092
PUBLISHER: Izdatel'stvo Folium
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian

AB It is established that single i.v. (0.5 and 5 mg/kg, p.o.) or single peroral (10, 50, 100 mg/kg) and prolonged peroral (5 mg/kg, over 10 days) administration of noopept produces a dose-dependent inhibition of the model inflammatory response to Con A in CBA mice. I.v.-injected (5 mg/kg) noopept suppressed the acute nonimmune carrageenan-induced foot inflammation in rats by 62.2% within 3 h. The most pronounced antiinflammatory effect of dipeptide was observed on the model of adjuvant arthritis in rats, where the drug administered over 25 days in a daily dose of 0.5 mg/kg (i.m.) or 5 mg/kg (p.o.) significantly reduced the chronic immune inflammation (on the 12 th day, by 94.0 and 74.1%, resp.). The in vitro expts. with neutrophilic leukocytes of F1(CBA·C57BL/6) mice treated with noopept in a single dose of 5 mg/kg (i.v.) showed a 5- to 6-fold suppression of the chemiluminescence stimulated by opsoinized zymosan or phorbolmyristate acetate. It is suggested that the antiinflammatory activity of noopept is probably related to its antioxidant properties.

IT *157115-85-0*, GVS-111
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antiinflammatory effect of nootropic dipeptide noopept GVS-111: relation to antioxidant properties)
RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

controlled ne

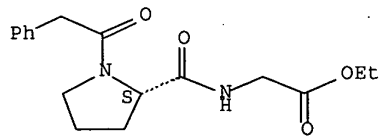


L4 ANSWER 20 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:378076 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:304530
TITLE: Multicomponent antithrombotic effect of the neuroprotector prolyl-containing dipeptide GVS-111 and its metabolite cyclo-L-prolylglycine
AUTHOR(S): Ostrovskaya, R. U.; Lyapina, L. A.; Pastorova, V. E.; Mirzoev, T. Kh.; Gudasheva, T. A.; Seredenin, S. B.; Ashmarin, I. P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Psikhofarmakol., Inst. Farmakol., RAMN, Moscow, 125315, Russia
SOURCE: Eksperimental'naya i Klinicheskaya Farmakologiya (2002), 65(2), 34-37
CODEN: EKFAE9; ISSN: 0869-2092
PUBLISHER: Izdatel'stvo Folium
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian

AB The expts. in vivo showed that the new nootropic prolyl-containing GVS-111 produces an antithrombotic effect, influencing various stages of the blood coagulation process. GVS-111 exhibits anticoagulant and fibrinolytic properties and enhances fibrin destabilization by reducing the XIIIa factor activity. These effects are manifested upon both i.p. (1 mg/kg) and peroral (10 mg/kg) administration of GVS-111 (in both cases, a single daily treatment over a period of 10 days). The same effects (anticoagulant, fibrinolytic, antifibrin-stabilizing) were observed in in vitro expts. with both GVS-111 (10-3-10-6 M) and its main metabolite cyclo-L-prolylglycine (up to 10-10 M). In addition, the latter metabolite exhibited an antiaggregant effect. The antithrombotic activity of GVS-111, together with previously established neuroprotector properties, low toxicity, and the absence of complications, makes this compound a promising antistroke drug.

IT *157115-85-0*, GVS-111
RL: DMA (Drug mechanism of action); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antithrombotic action mechanism of nootropic dipeptide GVS-111 and its metabolite: promising antistroke agent)
RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

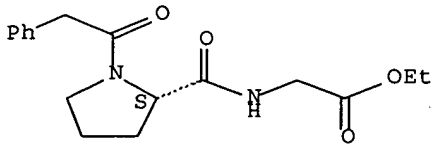


L4 ANSWER 21 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:378060 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:304651
TITLE: Effect of the novel dipeptide nootropic drug noopept and its metabolite cyclo-L-prolylglycine upon transcallosal evoked potential in rat brain
AUTHOR(S): Molodavkin, G. M.; Borlikova, G. G.; Voronina, T. A.; Gudasheva, T. A.; Ostrovskaya, R. U.; Tushmalova, N. A.; Seredenin, S. B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Psikhofarmakol., Inst. Farmakol., RAMN, Moscow, 125315, Russia
SOURCE: Eksperimental'naya i Klinicheskaya Farmakologiya (2002), 65(2), 3-5
CODEN: EKFAE9; ISSN: 0869-2092
PUBLISHER: Izdatel'stvo Folium
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian

AB The effect of new nootropic dipeptides - noopept (N-phenylacetyl-L-prolylglycine, GVS-111) and its metabolite (cyclo-L-prolylglycine) - and a standard nootropic piracetam - on the transcallosal evoked potential (TEP) in rat brain was studied. In the dose range from 150 to 300 mg/kg, piracetam increased the TEP amplitude, which exhibited a maximum after 1.5-2 h and then gradually decreased. Both noopept and cyclo-L-prolylglycine also increased the TEP amplitude, which attained a plateau and retained this level over the entire observation time (above 3.5 h). All the nootropics studied increased both components of the evoked potential. Piracetam and cyclo-L-prolylglycine led to an approx. equal increase in both waves, while noopept induced a somewhat greater increase in the neg. TEP wave amplitude. It is suggested that the pos. effect of noopept and cyclo-L-prolylglycine upon the interhemispheric signal transfer (indicated by the improved transcallosal response) can be considered as a potential neurophysiol. basis for a pos. drug influence on the behavioral level.

IT *157115-85-0*, Noopept
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(novel dipeptide nootropic drug noopept and its metabolite cyclo-L-prolylglycine effect on brain elec. activity)
RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 22 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:314295 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:332951
TITLE: Proline-containing dipeptide GVS-111 retains nootropic activity after oral administration
AUTHOR(S): Ostrovskaya, R. U.; Mirsoev, T. Kh.; Romanova, G. A.;

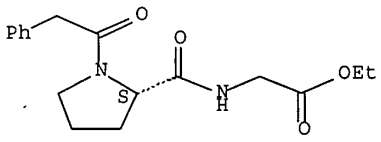
AUTHOR(S): Gudasheva, T. A.; Kravchenko, E. V.; Trofimov, C. C.; Voronina, T. A.; Seredenin, S. B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Pharmacology, Russian Academy of Medical Science, Moscow, Russia
SOURCE: Bulletin of Experimental Biology and Medicine (Translation of Byulleten Eksperimental'noi Biologii i Meditsiny) (2002), Volume Date 2001, 132(4), 959-962
CODEN: BEXBAN; ISSN: 0007-4888
PUBLISHER: Kluwer Academic/Consultants Bureau
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Expts. on rats trained passive avoidance task showed that N-phenyl-acetyl-L-prolyl-glycyl Et ester, peptide analog of piracetam (GVS-111, Noopept) after oral administration retained antiamnesic activity previously observed after its parenteral administration. EDs were 0.5-10 mg/kg. Expts. on a specially-developed model of active avoidance (massive one-session learning schedule) showed that GVS-111 stimulated one-session learning after single administration, while after repeated administration it increased the number of successful learners among those animals who failed after initial training. In this respect, GVS-111 principally differs from its main metabolite cycloprolylglycine and standard nootropic piracetam.

IT *157115-85-0*, Noopept
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(proline-containing dipeptide GVS-111 retains nootropic activity after oral administration)

RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 23 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:275296 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:149756
TITLE: Pharmacokinetics of the new potential dipeptide nootrope GVS-111 and related metabolites in rat brain
AUTHOR(S): Boiko, S. S.; Zherdev, V. P.; Gudasheva, T. A.; Korotkov, S. A.; Ostrovskaya, R. U.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Pharmacology, Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow, Russia
SOURCE: Pharmaceutical Chemistry Journal (Translation of Khimiko-Farmatsevticheskii Zhurnal) (2001), 35(9), 474-476
CODEN: PCJOAU; ISSN: 0091-150X
PUBLISHER: Kluwer Academic/Consultants Bureau
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

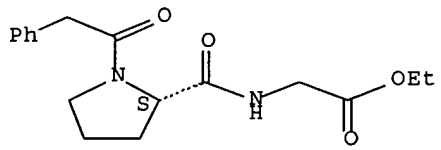
AB The pharmacokinetics of GVS-111 (N-phenylacetyl-L-prolylglycine Et ester), a novel dipeptide nootrope, and related metabolites, and cycloprolylglycine was determined in rat brain upon parenteral introduction. GVS-111 rapidly penetrated through the blood brain barrier and was detected in the brain homogenates, reaching a maximum concentration 10 min after injection. The level of unchanged GVS-111 was significantly higher in the brain tissue than in the blood throughout this stage, indicating a certain tropism of the drug to the former tissue. The PAA content in the brain also considerably increased 10 min after GVS-111 injection, while a maximum concentration was reached at a point corresponding to 30 min, which was lower in the brain than that in the blood plasma. A maximum concentration of cycloprolylglycine in brain and blood was achieved 1 h after GVS-111 introduction, but the metabolite level in the brain tissue was about two times that in the blood plasma.

IT *157115-85-0*, GVS-111
RL: PKT (Pharmacokinetics); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmacokinetics of GVS-111 in rat brain)

RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS

CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 24 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:223754 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:134711

TITLE: Preclinical characterization of the toxicity of noopept

AUTHOR(S): Kovalenko, L. P.; Smol'nikova, N. M.; Alekseeva, S. V.; Nemova, E. P.; Sorokina, A. V.; Miramedova, M. G.; Kurapova, S. P.; Sidorina, E. I.; Kupakova, A. V.; Daugel-Dauge, N. O.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Lek. Toksikol., NII Farmakol., RAMN, Moscow, 125315, Russia

SOURCE: Eksperimental'naya i Klinicheskaya Farmakologiya (2002), 65(1), 62-64
CODEN: EKFAE9; ISSN: 0869-2092

PUBLISHER: Izdatel'stvo Folium

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Russian

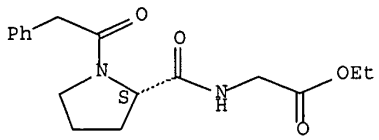
AB Within the framework of a preclin. investigation, the new nootrope drug noopept (N-phenyl-acetyl-L-prolyl-glycine ethylate) was tested for chronic toxicity upon peroral administration in a dose of 10 or 100 mg/kg over 6 mo in both male and female rabbits. The results of observations showed that noopept administered in this dose range induced no irreversible pathol. changes in the organs and systems studied and exhibited no allergenic, immunotoxic, and mutagen activity. The drug affected neither the generative function nor the antenatal or postnatal progeny development. Noopept produced a dose-dependent

suppression of inflammation reaction to Con A and stimulated the cellular and humoral immune response in mice.

IT *157115-85-0*, Noopept
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(preclin. characterization of toxicity and efficacy of noopept in rabbits and mice)

RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



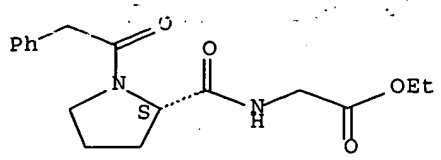
L4 ANSWER 25 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:28553 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:303945
TITLE: Effects of nootropes on the neutron activity in cerebral cortex
AUTHOR(S): Yasnetsov, V. V.; Pravdivtsev, V. A.; Krylova, I. N.; Kozlov, S. B.; Provornova, N. A.; Ivanov, Yu. V.; Yasnetsov, Vik, V.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. of Pharmacology, "Gidrobios" Res. and Production Center, Ministry of Public Health of the Russian Fed., Moscow, 129301, Russia
SOURCE: Eksperimental'naya i Klinicheskaya Farmakologiya (2001), 64(6), 3-6
CODEN: EKFAE9; ISSN: 0869-2092
PUBLISHER: Izdatel'stvo Folium
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian

AB The effects of nootropes (semax, mexidol, and GVS-111) on the activity of individual neurons in various cerebral cortex regions was studied by microelectrode and microionophoresis techniques in cats immobilized by myorelaxants. It was established that the inhibiting effect of mexidol upon neurons, in more than half of cases, is prevented or significantly decreased by the GABA antagonists bicuculline and picrotoxin. The inhibiting effect of semax and GVS-111 upon neurons in more than half of cases is related to stimulation of the M-choline and NMDA receptors, resp.

IT *157115-85-0*, GVS-111
RL: DMA (Drug mechanism of action); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nootropics effect on neurons activity in cerebral cortex)

RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

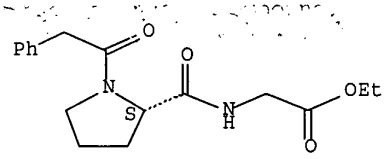


L4 ANSWER 26 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:367348 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:162440
TITLE: Behavioral and electrophysiological analysis of the cholino-positive effect of the nootropic acyl-prolyn containing dipeptide GVS-111
AUTHOR(S): Ostrovskaya, R. U.; Mirzoev, T. Kh.; Firova, F. A.; Trofimov, S. S.; Gudasheva, T. A.; Grechenko, T. N.; Gutyrchik, E. F.; Barkova, E. B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory of Psychopharmacology, Institute of Pharmacology, Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow, 125315, Russia
SOURCE: Eksperimental'naya i Klinicheskaya Farmakologiya (2001), 64(2), 11-14
CODEN: EKFAE9; ISSN: 0869-2092
PUBLISHER: Izdatel'stvo Folium
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian

AB Behavioral expts. using a passive avoidance learning model showed that the new cognition-enhancing acyl-prolyn containing dipeptide GVS-III promotes recovery of the test performance in animals with a long-term memory deficit caused by the M-cholinolytic scopolamine (1 mg/kg/day scopolamine for 20 days, followed by 0.5 mg/kg/day GVS-III for 10 days). At the same time, GVS-III increased the duration of tremor induced by the M-cholinomimetic arecoline. The results of electrophysicol. expts. showed that GVS-III in a concentration range from 10-11 10-9 M increased amplitude of the neural response to acetylcholine (Ach) microappications in 75% of the isolated neurons of Helix Pomatum and produced a predominantly facilitating effect upon the endoneuronal pacemaker activity. The effect of GVS-III upon the Ach response in a part of neurons was attenuated or even blocked by scopolamine, and in the other neurons - by the N-cholinolytic d-tubocurarine. This fact indicates that both muscarinic and nicotinic receptors are involved in the mechanism of the cholino-sensitizing action of GVS-111 upon the neuronal activity.

IT *157115-85-0*, GVS-111
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(behavioral and electrophysiol. anal. of cholino-pos. effect of nootropic acyl-prolyn containing dipeptide GVS-111)
RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

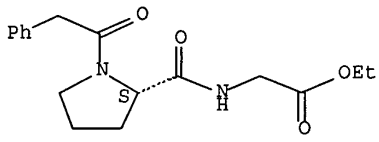


L4 ANSWER 27 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:214144 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:147305
TITLE: Antiamnesic effect of acyl-prolyl-containing dipeptide (GVS-111) in compression-induced damage to frontal cortex
AUTHOR(S): Romanova, G. A.; Mirzoev, T. Kh.; Barskov, I. V.; Victorov, I. V.; Gudasheva, T. A.; Ostrovskaya, R. U.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of General Pathology and Pathophysiology, Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow, Russia
SOURCE: Bulletin of Experimental Biology and Medicine (Translation of Byulleten Eksperimental'noi Biologii i Meditsiny) (2001), Volume Date 2000, 130(9), 846-848
CODEN: BEXBAN; ISSN: 0007-4888
PUBLISHER: Consultants Bureau
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Antiamnestic effect of acyl-prolyl-containing dipeptide GVS-111 was demonstrated in rats with bilateral compression-induced damage to the frontal cortex. Both i.p. and oral administration of the dipeptide improved retrieval of passive avoidance responses in rats with compression-induced cerebral ischemia compared to untreated controls.

IT *157115-85-0*, GVS-111
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(antiamnesic effect of acyl-prolyl-containing dipeptide (GVS-111) in compression-induced damage to frontal cortex)
RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

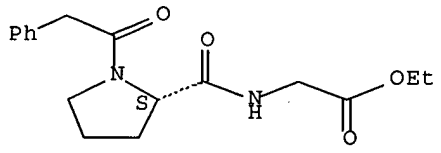


REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 28 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:743339 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:260831
TITLE: Pharmacokinetics of new nootropic acylprolyldipeptide and its penetration across the blood-brain barrier

after oral administration
AUTHOR(S): Boiko, S. S.; Ostrovskaya, R. U.; Zherdev, V. P.; Korotkov, S. A.; Gudasheva, T. A.; Voronina, T. A.; Seredenin, S. B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory of Pharmacokinetics, Institute of Pharmacology, Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow, Russia
SOURCE: Bulletin of Experimental Biology and Medicine (Translation of Byulleten Eksperimental'noi Biologii i Meditsiny) (2000), 129(4), 359-361
CODEN: BEXBAN; ISSN: 0007-4888
PUBLISHER: Consultants Bureau
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Pharmacokinetics of GVS-111, a new acylprolyldipeptide with nootropic properties and its penetration across the blood-brain barrier were studied in rats using HPLC. It was found that the dipeptide is absorbed in the gastrointestinal tract, enters the circulation, and penetrates through the blood-brain barrier in an unmodified state.
IT *157115-85-0*, GVS-111
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(pharmacokinetics of GVS-111 and penetration across blood-brain barrier after oral administration)
RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 29 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:246320 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:12674
TITLE: NMDA component in the effects of piracetam and new nootropic peptide GVS-111 on the neocortical and hippocampal EEG in conscious rats
AUTHOR(S): Kovalev, G. I.; Vorob'ev, V. V.; Akhmetova, E. R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Pharmacology, Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow, Russia
SOURCE: Bulletin of Experimental Biology and Medicine (Translation of Byulleten Eksperimental'noi Biologii i Meditsiny) (2000), Volume Date 1999, 128(8), 822-825
CODEN: BEXBAN; ISSN: 0007-4888
PUBLISHER: Consultants Bureau
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The effects of new nootropic dipeptide GVS-111 (N-phenylacetyl-L-prolylglycine Et ester) on EEG spectral characteristics were compared with

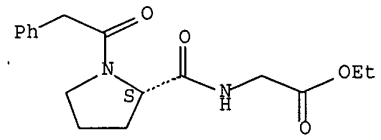
those of piracetam. The EEG was recorded in the cortex and hippocampus of nonanesthetized nonrestrained rats with chronically implanted electrodes. GVS-111 and piracetam induced similar changes in EEG spectral profile in both structures increasing the α-band power and decreasing the power of the β- and δ-bands. These effects were prevented by intracerebral injection of 10-10 mol NMDA receptor antagonist (±)-3-(2-carboxypiperazin-4-yl)-propyl-1-phosphonic acid. The data correlate with behavioral and neurochem. findings and suggest that NMDA receptors can be specifically involved in the mechanisms of nootropic effects of piracetam and GVS-111.

IT *157115-85-0*, GVS-111
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(NMDA receptor in effects of piracetam and GVS-111 on neocortical and hippocampal EEG in conscious rats)

RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS

CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 30 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:644844 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:132225

TITLE: Memory-restoring and neuroprotective effects of the proline-containing dipeptide GVS-111 in a photochemical stroke model

AUTHOR(S): Ostrovskaya, R. U.; Romanova, G. A.; Barskov, I. V.; Shanina, E. V.; Gudasheva, T. A.; Victorov, I. V.; Voronina, T. A.; Seredenin, S. B.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Pharmacology, Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow, Russia

SOURCE: Behavioural Pharmacology (1999), 10(5), 549-553
CODEN: BPHAEL; ISSN: 0955-8810

PUBLISHER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

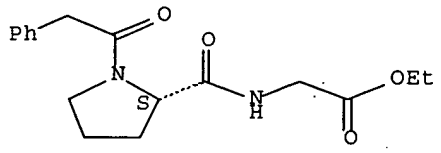
AB Local thrombosis of the frontal cortex (Fr1 and Fr3 fields), caused by i.v. administration of the photosensitive dye Rose Bengal plus focused high-intensity illumination of the frontal bone, provoked a pronounced deficit in step-through passive avoidance performance in rats without concomitant motor disturbances. N-Phenylacetyl-L-prolylglycine Et ester (GVS-111), administered i.v. at 0.5 mg/kg/day, beginning 1 h after ischemic lesion and then for 9 postoperative days, attenuated the deficit. This treatment diminished the volume of the infarcted area. Thus, postischemic injection of GVS-111 demonstrated both cognition-restoring and neuroprotective properties. The cognition-restoring effect is probably due to an increase in neocortical and hippocampal neuronal plasticity. The neuroprotective effects of GVS-111 involve antioxidant activity with the ability to attenuate glutamate-provoked

neurotoxicity and blockade of voltage-gated ion channels, i.e., the compound mitigates the main metabolic shifts involved in the pathogenesis of brain ischemia.

IT *157115-85-0*, GVS 111
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(memory-restoring and neuroprotective effects of the proline-containing dipeptide GVS-111 in a stroke model)

RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

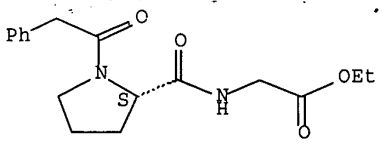
L4 ANSWER 31 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:126036 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:537
TITLE: New trends in search for nootropic agents
AUTHOR(S): Voronina, T. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: NII Farm., RAMN, Moscow, Russia
SOURCE: Vestnik Rossiiskoi Akademii Meditsinskikh Nauk (1998), (11), 16-21
CODEN: VAMEE3; ISSN: 0869-6047
PUBLISHER: Meditsina
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian

AB The paper describes the effects of the new nootropic agents nooglutyl and GVS-111. Nooglutyl, a derivative of L-glutamic and oxynicotinic acids that has glutamatergic effects, is a highly active drug in treating disturbances of memory and learning and protecting against ischemic neuronal damage and brain injury. GVS-111 is a substituted prolyl dipeptide that has the properties of enhancing cognitive functions and is able to prevent the learning impairment provoked by shock, scopolamine, brain injury, and other damages. Multimodal mechanisms are responsible for the nootropic effects of nooglutyl and GVS-111.

IT *157115-85-0*, GVS-111
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(multimodal mechanisms of therapeutic effects of nootropic agents)

RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

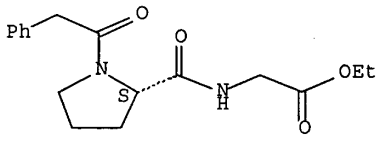


L4 ANSWER 32 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:729928 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:134013
TITLE: Effect of systemic administration of a new piracetam peptide analog on postresuscitation recovery of the central nervous system
AUTHOR(S): Nazarenko, I. V.; Kamenskii, A. A.; Gudasheva, T. A.; Volkov, A. V.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of General Resuscitation, Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow, Russia
SOURCE: Bulletin of Experimental Biology and Medicine (Translation of Byulleten Eksperimental'noi Biologii i Meditsiny) (1998), 125(1), 26-29
CODEN: BEXBAN; ISSN: 0007-4888
PUBLISHER: Consultants Bureau
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Changes in the functions of the central nervous system were analyzed in albino rats resuscitated after a 12-min cardiac arrest. At the end of the first month after resuscitation, when the neurol. status was completely restored, some emotional disturbances determining animal behavior were noted. Administration of GVS-111, a piracetam peptide analog, 30 min after the start of resuscitation increases survival rate, accelerates neurol. recovery, and normalizes emotional reactivity in survivors.

IT *157115-85-0*, GVS-111
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(effect of systemic administration of a new piracetam peptide analog on postresuscitation recovery of the central nervous system)
RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 33 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:597878 HCAPLUS Full-text

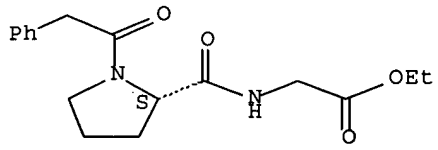
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:396
TITLE: GVS-111, novel dipeptide cognition enhancer
AUTHOR(S): Ostrovskaya, R.; Trofimov, S.; Gudasheva, T.; Romanova, G.; Bojko, S.; Voronina, T.; Seredenin, S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Pharmacology, Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow, 125315, Russia
SOURCE: Peptides 1996, Proceedings of the European Peptide Symposium, 24th, Edinburgh, Sept. 8-13, 1996 (1998), Meeting Date 1996, 699-700. Editor(s): Ramage, Robert; Epton, Roger. Mayflower Scientific: Kingswinford, UK.
CODEN: 66RCA5
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English

AB GVS-111 diminished the learning and memory disturbances caused by various damaging influences. It showed neither stimulating, nor sedative effects over a wide dose range. Taking into consideration its high specific activity, revealed in the wide spectrum of cognition damages, the effectiveness in case of the systemic administration, including peroral one, and extremely wide safety margin (EDs 0.1-0.7 mg/kg, toxic doses 5000 mg/kg), GVS-111 would be considered as a promising cognition enhancer. Pharmacokinetic study of GVS-111 demonstrated the formation of cyclo-Pro-Gly as the main metabolite. Being administered exogenously (0.05-0.1 mg/kg, i.p.), this substance was revealed to be able to exert the antiamnestic effect, similar to that of the parent drug.

IT *157115-85-0*, GVS-111
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(dipeptide GVS-111 as cognition enhancer)

RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 34 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:589677 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:310796
TITLE: Effect of the novel nootropic dipeptide GVS-111 in various functional disorders of the avoidance reaction
AUTHOR(S): Inozemtsev, A. N.; Trofimov, S. S.; Borlikova, G. G.; Firova, F. A.; Pragina, L. L.; Gudasheva, T. A.; Ostrovskaya, R. U.; Tushmalova, N. A.; Voronina, T. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: MGU im. Lomonosova, Moscow, 119899, Russia
SOURCE: Eksperimental'naya i Klinicheskaya Farmakologiya (1998), 61(3), 10-12
CODEN: EKFAE9; ISSN: 0869-2092

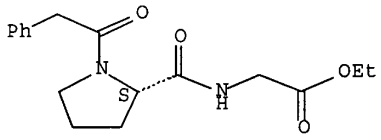
PUBLISHER: Izdatel'stvo Folium
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian

AB The authors studied the effect of a new nootropic agent with anxiolytic properties GVS-111 (Et ether N-phenylacetyl-L-prolylglycine) on formation of the avoidance reaction (AR) in rats and its functional disorders which were induced by two methods. In one case the stereotype of the relations between the stimulus, reaction and its consequence which developed during the experiment were urgently disturbed: the change of the animal to the other half of the chamber in response to a conditioned stimulus did not lead to its cutting off and prevention of the electropain stimulation for three successive combinations (AR error). In another case the spatial stereotype of the experiment was altered by changing the place of the opening through which the animal avoided the stimulus (spatial remodeling). I.p. injection of GVS-111 (0.1 mg/kg/day) improved the learning, but the effect differed from experiment to experiment Along with this, the dipeptide prevented AR disturbance during the error and quickened restoration of the habit in spatial remodeling. It was shown earlier that AR disorder during an error are prevented by anxiolytics and nootropic agents but during spatial remodeling only by nootropic agents. It may be assumed that the pos. effect of gSV-111 on AR in functional disorders is due to its nootropic effect.

IT *157115-85-0*, GVS-111
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(effect of nootropic dipeptide GVS-111 in various functional disorders of the avoidance reaction)

RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 35 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:468288 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:170390
TITLE: The effect of nootropics on the function of brain mitochondria during the course of craniocerebral trauma in immature rats
AUTHOR(S): Novikov, V. E.; Kovaleva, L. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Smolensk. Gos. Med. Akad., Smolensk, 214019, Russia
SOURCE: Eksperimental'naya i Klinicheskaya Farmakologiya (1998), 61(2), 65-68
CODEN: EKFAE9; ISSN: 0869-2092
PUBLISHER: Izdatel'stvo Folium
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian

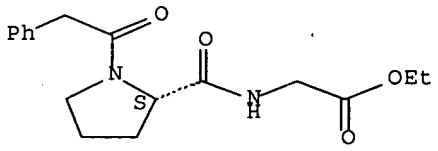
AB A craniocerebral trauma was modeled in expts. on one-month-old rats. Oxidative phosphorylation in the brain mitochondria was studied by polarog. 1, 4, 7 days and 4 wk after the trauma. In the posttraumatic period the animals received piracetam (1 g/kg), picamilon (500 mg/kg), pyriditol (100 mg/kg), pantogam

(160 mg/kg), ACTC (5 -10) (0.7 mg/kg), nooglutyl (25 mg/kg), and GVS (0.5 mg/kg). It was found that piracetam, picamilon, and nooglutyl have a protective effect on the function of the brain mitochondria during the course of a craniocerebral trauma. Nooglutyl surpasses all the other drugs in its effect on the oxidative phosphorylation in mitochondria in immature rats during the posttraumatic period.

IT *157115-85-0*, GVS=111
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nootropics effect on brain mitochondria in craniocerebral trauma in immature rats)

RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 36 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:91026 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:226083
TITLE: The dipeptide nootropic agent GVS-111 prevents accumulation of lipid peroxidation products in immobilized rats
AUTHOR(S): Lysenko, A. V.; Uskova, N. V.; Ostrovskaya, R. U.; Gudasheva, T. A.; Voronina, T. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Neurokibernetics, Rostov State Univ., Rostov-na-Donu, Russia
SOURCE: Eksperimental'naya i Klinicheskaya Farmakologiya (1997), 60(5), 15-18
CODEN: EKFAE9; ISSN: 0869-2092
PUBLISHER: Izdatel'stvo Folium
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian

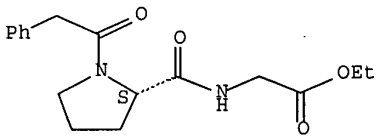
AB Immobilization of rats in a narrow plastic chamber for 24 h caused a sharp increase in the level of diene conjugates and the content of schiff bases in the synaptosomes of the brain cortex as well as accumulation of extra erythrocytic Hb in blood serum. The dipeptide nootropic agent GVS-111 (Et ether of phenylacetylprolylglycine), when administered 15 and particularly 60 min before immobilization reduced the accumulation of these products of lipid peroxidn. in the brain and blood. GVS-111 demonstrated these signs of its antioxidant effect after a single i.p. injection in doses of 0.12 and 0.5 mg/kg. Pyracetam produced a similar effect on the listed parameters in injection in a dose of 300 mg/kg for three successive days. The protective effect of the new pyracetam dipeptide analog GVS-111 in relation to activation of free-radical processes induced by immobilization is addnl. proof of the antistress action of this dipeptide.

IT *157115-85-0*, GVS-111
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(dipeptide nootropic GVS-111 prevents accumulation of lipid peroxidn.

products in immobilized rats). [illegible] oral admin. st[illegible]

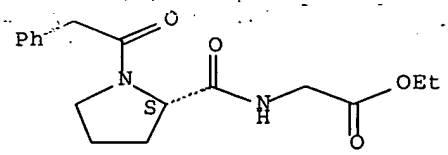
RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 37 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:711642 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:326887
TITLE: The major metabolite of dipeptide piracetam analog GVS-111 in rat brain and its similarity to endogenous neuropeptide cyclo-L-prolylglycine
AUTHOR(S): Gudasheva, T. A.; Boyko, S. S.; Ostrovskaya, R. U.; Voronina, T. A.; Akparov, V. K.; Trofimov, S. S.; Rozantsev, G. G.; Skoldinov, A. P.; Zherdev, V. P.; Seredenin, S. B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Chemistry Dep., Inst. Pharmacology, Moscow, 125315, Russia
SOURCE: European Journal of Drug Metabolism and Pharmacokinetics (1997), 22(3), 245-252
CODEN: EJDPD2; ISSN: 0378-7966
PUBLISHER: Medecine et Hygiene
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The metabolism of a new piracetam analog, the dipeptide cognitive enhancer N-phenylacetyl-L-prolylglycine Et ester (GVS-111) was studied in vivo. GVS-111 itself was not found in rat brain 1 h after 5 mg/kg i.p. administration up to limit of detection (LOD) under high performance liquid chromatog. (HPLC) conditions. Three substances corresponding to the 3 possible GVS-111 metabolites, namely phenylacetic acid, prolylglycine, and cyclo-prolylglycine, were found in exptl. rat brain samples as well as in controls using HPLC, gas chromatog. (GC), and gas chromatog.-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) methods. Only cyclo-prolylglycine concentration increased (2.5-fold) 1 h after GVS-111 administration. Cyclo-prolylglycine formation from GVS-111 in the presence of plasma and brain enzymes was shown in vitro. These data could be considered as evidence that GVS-111 is prodrug which converts in the body to cyclo-prolylglycine, and which is identical to the endogenous cyclopeptide that produces the nootropic activity.
IT *157115-85-0*, GVS-111
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(GVS-111 metabolism)
RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

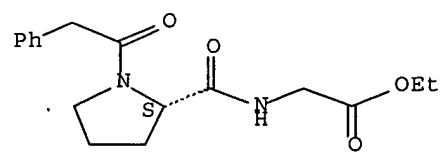


L4 ANSWER 38 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:536140 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:185761
TITLE: The novel substituted acylproline-containing dipeptide, GVS-111, promotes the restoration of learning and memory impaired by bilateral frontal lobectomy in rats
AUTHOR(S): Ostrovskaya, R. U.; Romanova, G. A.; Trofimov, S. S.; Gudasheva, T. A.; Voronina, T. A.; Halikas, J. A.; Seredenin, S. B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Pharmacology, Moscow, 125315, Russia
SOURCE: Behavioural Pharmacology (1997), 8(2 & 3), 261-268
CODEN: BPHAEL; ISSN: 0955-8810
PUBLISHER: Rapid Science Publishers
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The present study investigated the potential benefit of the Et ester of N-phenylacetylprolylglycine (GVS-111) on the model of bilateral frontal lobectomy (BFL) in rats. The animals in Experiment 1 were trained in an active avoidance task and subsequently underwent BFL. The animals in Experiment 2 were first assessed in an open field and in a passive avoidance test before the BFL was performed. BFL dramatically decreased performance in the active avoidance test, disturbed habituation of horizontal activity in the open field and diminished the latency to enter the dark compartment in the passive avoidance test. GVS-111, administered in a dose of 0.5 mg/kg/day i.p. for 9 days following the operation, was found to improve performance in both active avoidance and passive avoidance and restored habituation of horizontal activity in the lobectomized animals.

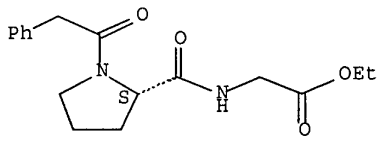
IT *157115-85-0*, GVS-111
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(GVS-111 promotes restoration of learning and memory impaired by bilateral frontal lobectomy in rats)
RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 39 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:529186 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:229508
TITLE: The effect of agents with nootropic activity on oxidative phosphorylation in brain mitochondria in acute craniocerebral trauma
AUTHOR(S): Novikov, V. E.; Kovaleva, L. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Smolensk State Medical Academy, Smolensk, 214019, Russia
SOURCE: Eksperimental'naya i Klinicheskaya Farmakologiya (1997), 60(1), 59-61
CODEN: EKFAE9; ISSN: 0869-2092
PUBLISHER: Izdatel'stvo Folium
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB An open craniocerebral trauma was simulated in rat expts. Oxidative phosphorylation in the brain mitochondria was studied by polygraphy 24 h after the trauma. It was found that trauma to the brain leads to inhibition of respiration in mitochondria in various metabolic states. Nooglutil in a dose of 50 mg/kg prevents these changes. Nooglutil is more effective than picamilon (500 mg/kg) and piriditol (100 mg/kg).
IT *157115-85-0*, GVS 111
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(effect of agents with nootropic activity on oxidative phosphorylation in brain mitochondria in acute craniocerebral trauma)
RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 40 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:451353 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:185304
TITLE: Pharmacokinetics of piracetam dipeptide analog with nootropic activity GVS-111 and its main metabolites
AUTHOR(S): Boiko, S. S.; Zherdev, V. P.; Dvoryaninov, A. A.; Gudasheva, T. A.; Ostrovskaya, R. U.; Voronina, T. A.; Rosantsev, G. G.; Seredenin, S. B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute Pharmacology, Russian Academy Medical Sciences, Moscow, 125315, Russia
SOURCE: Eksperimental'naya i Klinicheskaya Farmakologiya (1997), 60(2), 53-55
CODEN: EKFAE9; ISSN: 0869-2092
PUBLISHER: Izdatel'stvo Folium
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB The pharmacokinetics of a new nootropic depeptide analog of Piracetam-N-phenylacetyl-L-prolyl-glycine (GVS-111) and its main metabolites were studied in rats by means of high performance liquid chromatog. and gas-liquid chromatog. The compound under study showed a greater resistance to an enzymic

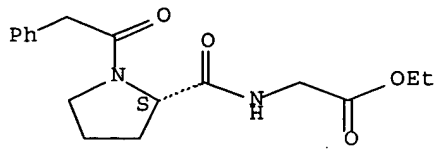
effect than natural neuropeptides. In addition to an unchanged compound three of its metabolites were found in the blood plasma of the rats. One of them, cyclo-Pro-Gly was an active metabolite of GVS-111.

IT *157115-85-0*, GVS-111
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(pharmacokinetics of piracetam dipeptide analog with nootropic activity GVS-111 and its main metabolites)

RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS

CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 41 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:395134 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:90410

TITLE: The effects of piracetam and its novel peptide analog GVS-111 on neuronal voltage-gated calcium and potassium channels

AUTHOR(S): Solntseva, E. I.; Bukanova, J. V.; Ostrovskaya, R. U.; Gudasheva, T. A.; Voronina, T. A.; Skrebitsky, V. G.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Brain Res., Russian Acad. Med. Sci., Moscow, 103064, Russia

SOURCE: General Pharmacology (1997), 29(1), 85-89
CODEN: GEPHDP; ISSN: 0306-3623

PUBLISHER: Elsevier

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

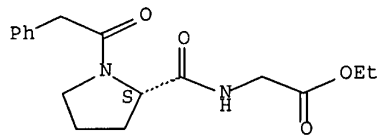
LANGUAGE: English

AB With the use of the two-microelectrode voltage-clamp method, three types of voltage-activated ionic currents were examined in isolated neurons of the snail Helix pomatia: high-threshold Ca2+ current (ICa), high-threshold Ca2+-dependent K+ current (IK(Ca)) and high-threshold K+ current independent of Ca2+ (IK(V)). The effect of bath application of the nootropics piracetam and a novel piracetam peptide analog, Et ester of N-phenyl-acetyl-L-prolylglycine (GVS-111), on these three types of voltage-activated ionic currents was studied. In more than half of the tested cells, ICa was resistant to both piracetam and GVS-111. In the rest of the cells, ICa decreased 19±7% with 2 mM of piracetam and 39±14% with 2 μM of GVS-111. IK(V) in almost all cells tested was resistant to piracetam at concns. up to 2 mM. However, IK(V) in two-thirds of the cells was sensitive to GVS-111, being suppressed 49±18% with 1 μM GVS-111. IK(Ca) appeared to be the most sensitive current of those studied to both piracetam and GVS-111. Piracetam at 1 mM and GVS-111 at 0.1 μM decreased the amplitude of IK(Ca) in most of the cells examined by 49±19% and 69±24%, resp. The results suggest that piracetam and GVS-111 suppression of voltage-activated calcium and potassium currents of the neuronal membrane may regulate (both up and down) Ca2+ influx into neurons.

IT *157115-85-0*, GVS-111
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES

(Uses)
(piracetam and analog GVS-111 effect on neuronal voltage-gated calcium and potassium channels)
RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

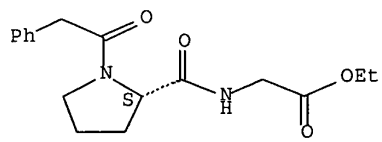
Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

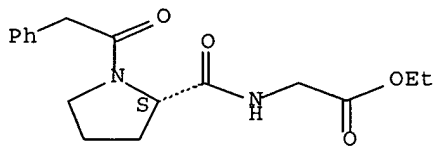
L4 ANSWER 42 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:601368 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:354
TITLE: Determination of a nootropic peptide analog of piracetam and its main metabolites by HPLC
AUTHOR(S): Boiko, S. S.; Zherdev, V. P.; Gudasheva, T. A.; Vasilevich, N. I.; Ostrovskaya, R. U.; Voronina, T. A.; Rozantsev, G. G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut Farmakologii, Rossiiskaya Akademiya Meditsinskikh Nauk, Moscow, 125315, Russia
SOURCE: Eksperimental'naya i Klinicheskaya Farmakologiya (1996), 59(2), 38-40
CODEN: EKFAE9; ISSN: 0869-2092
PUBLISHER: Meditsina
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB A HPLC method was developed for the pharmacokinetic study of GVS-111, a nootropic peptide analog of piracetam, and its main metabolites. In rat expts., the enzymes of blood plasma metabolized GVS-111 during 1-h incubation with the formation of phenylacetylproline as a main metabolite. The liver tissue enzymes metabolized GVS-111 much slower.
IT *157115-85-0*, GVS 111
RL: ANT (Analyte); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(HPLC determination of nootropic peptide analog of piracetam and metabolites)
RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 43 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:384100 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:76147
TITLE: Effects of the nootropic agents piracetam and GVS-111 on potential-dependent ion channels of neuronal membranes
AUTHOR(S): Solntseva, E. I.; Bukonova, Yu. V.; Ostrovskaya, R. U.; Gudasheva, T. A.; Voronina, T. A.; Skrebitskii, V. G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: NII Mozga, Moscow, Russia
SOURCE: Byulleten Eksperimental'noi Biologii i Meditsiny (1996), 121(2), 151-155
CODEN: BEBMAE; ISSN: 0365-9615
PUBLISHER: Meditsina
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB The nootropics piracetam and GVS-111 blocking activity on potassium and calcium neuronal membrane channels was shown in expts. on snails. The channel blocking activity of the nootropics is related to the mechanism of their antiamnesic effect.
IT *157115-85-0*
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(nootropics piracetam and GVS-111 blocking of potassium and calcium neuronal channels in relation to antiamnesic activity)
RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



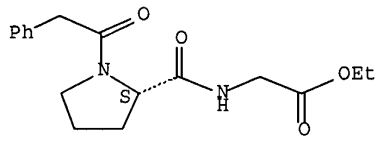
L4 ANSWER 44 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:240740 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:1266
TITLE: Damage to the plastic properties of synaptic transmission in the rat hippocampus as a result of prenatal hypoxia and its normalization by treatment with nootropic dipeptides
AUTHOR(S): Chepkova, A. N.; Trofimov, S. S.; Smol'nikova, N. I.; Gudasheva, T. A.; Ostrovskaya, R. U.; Skrebitskii, V. G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: NII Mozga, Russia
SOURCE: Byulleten Eksperimental'noi Biologii i Meditsiny (1995), 120(12), 592-5
CODEN: BEBMAE; ISSN: 0365-9615
PUBLISHER: Meditsina
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian

AB The damaging effect of prenatal hypoxia on synaptic transmission in the hippocampus and the beneficial effect of nootropic dipeptide treatment was shown in expts. on rats.

IT *157115-85-0*
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prenatal hypoxia damage to synaptic transmission in hippocampus and its treatment with nootropic dipeptides)

RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 45 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:185163 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:306499
TITLE: Synthesis and antiamnesic activity of a series of N-acylprolyl-containing dipeptides
AUTHOR(S): Gudasheva, T. A.; Voronina, T. A.; Ostrovskaya, R. U.; Rozantsev, G. G.; Vasilevich, N. I.; Trofimov, S. S.; Kravchenko, E. V.; Skoldinov, A. P.; Seredenin, S. B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Pharmacology, Russian Academy Medical Science, Moscow, 125315, Russia
SOURCE: European Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (1996), 31(2), 151-7
CODEN: EJMCA5; ISSN: 0223-5234
PUBLISHER: Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

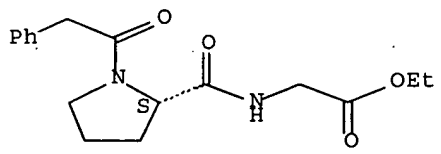
AB Esters and amides of a series of N-acylprolyl-containing dipeptides were synthesized. It was established that these substances possess the ability to prevent memory decline evoked by maximal electroshock (MES) in a passive avoidance step-through paradigm. These N-acylprolyl-containing dipeptides were designed as analogs of pyroglutamyl-containing dipeptides, which we previously demonstrated to be highly active nootropics. Among the structure-activity relationships explored were the effect of N-acyl-substitution size, C-terminal substitution and the nature of the second amino acid. The optimal N-acyl moiety was the N-phenyl-acetyl group, while the optimal C-terminal substitution-esters were those derived from low alkyl alcs. The optimal second amino acids were Asp, Glu or their fragments, Gly, β-Ala, GABA. N-phenylacetylprolylglycine Et ester was selected for further evaluation in impaired cognitive functions. It was supposed that esters and unsubstituted amides of N-acylprolylglycines are prodrugs, which convert to the bioactive cyclo-(Pro-Gly) by virtue of enzymic or chemical liability within the body.

IT *157115-85-0P*
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES

(Uses)
(synthesis and antiamnesic activity of a series of N-acylprolyl-containing dipeptides)

RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 46 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:793004 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:30405
TITLE: Preparation of biologically active n-acylprolydipeptides having antiamnestic, antihypoxic and anorexigenic effects
INVENTOR(S): Seredenin, Sergei B.; Voronina, Tatiana A.; Gudasheva, Tatiana A.; Ostrovskaya, Rita U.; Rozantsev, Grigori G.; Skoldinov, Alexander P.; Trophimov, Sergei S.; Halikas, James A.; Garibova, Taisija L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Russian-American Institute for New Drug Development, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 15 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 868,000, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5439930	A	19950808	US 1992-960905	19921014
WO 9321216	A1	19931028	WO 1993-US2333	19930315
W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CH, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LU, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SK, UA, VN				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9338084	A1	19931118	AU 1993-38084	19930315
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1992-868000	B2 19920414
			US 1992-960905	A 19921014
			WO 1993-US2333	A 19930315

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 124:30405
AB A novel class of substances of N-acyl-prolyldipeptides R1 CO-Pro-CHR2(CH2)nCOR3 (R1 = C4-5 alkyl, cycloalkyl, aralkyl, or aryl; R2 = H, Me, iso-Pr, iso-Bu, CH2CO2Et, CH2CH2CO2Et, CH2CONH2; R3 = OH, OMe, OEt, NH2, NHMe, NMe2; n = 0-3), which possess psychotropic activity and particularly facilitate learning and memory, are prepared These peptides are used for treating sickle cell anemia and alc. withdrawal, diminishing mental decline in prenatally alcoholized offsprings and benzodiazepine withdrawal syndrome, and improving central nervous system. Thus, L-proline was acylated by

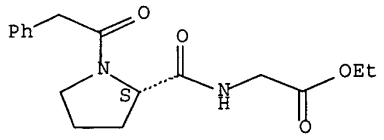
phenylacetyl chloride on aqueous NaOH at <10° to give PhCOCH2-Pro-OH which was treated with iso-Bu chloroformate in the presence of Et3N in DMF t -10° and condensed with H-Gly-OEt.HCl in the presence of Et3N to give PhCOCH2-Pro-Gly-OEt. In passive avoidance step-through paradigm with maximal electroshock using rats, the latter compound and PhCOCH2-Pro-Glu(OEt)-OEt at 0.1 mg/kg i.p. showed 36 and 58.3% antiamnestic activity estimated by the Butler's modified formula, resp.

IT *157115-85-0P*
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of N-acylprolydipeptides having antiamnestic, antihypoxic and anorexigenic effects)

RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS

CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 47 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:534807 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:134807

TITLE: Preparation of biologically active N-acylprolyldipeptides having antiamnestic, antihypoxic and anorexigenic effects

INVENTOR(S): Seredenin, Sergei Borisovich; Voronina, Tatiana Alexandrovna; Gudasheva, Tatiana Alexandrovna; Ostrovskaya, Rita Usherovna; Rozantsev, Grigori Grigorievich; Skoldinov, Alexander Petrovich; Trophimov, Sergei Sergeevich; Halikas, James Anastasio; Gariboca, Taisia L.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Russian-American Institute for New Drug Development, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 48 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9321216	A1	19931028	WO 1993-US2333	19930315
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RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, SN, TD, TG				
US 5439930	A	19950808	US 1992-960905	19921014
AU 9338084	A1	19931118	AU 1993-38084	19930315
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1992-868000 A	19920414

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WO 1993-US2333 A 19930315

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 121:134807

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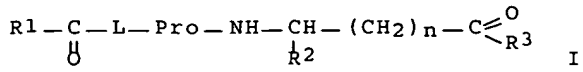


I

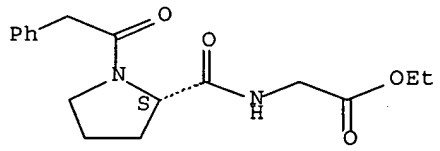
AB Title compds. I [R1 = alkyl, cycloalkyl, aralkyl, aryl; R2 = H, alkyl, carbamidoalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl; R3 = OH, alkoxy, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino; n = 0-3] are prepared E.g., proline was N-acylated with phenylacetyl chloride and the product was coupled with glycine Et ester-HCl to give N-phenylacetylprolylglycine Et ester, which at 0.1 mg/Kg s.c. showed 36% antiamnestic activity in a passive avoidance step-through paradigm with maximal electroshock in rats.

IT ***157115-85-0P***
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, as antiamnestic, antihypoxic, and anorexigenic agent)

RN 157115-85-0 HCAPLUS

CN Glycine, 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



PRIOR ART-SEARCH - BEILSTEIN

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FILE LAST UPDATED ON JUNE 16, 2006

FILE COVERS 1771 TO 2006.
*** FILE CONTAINS  9,606,495 SUBSTANCES ***

>>>PLEASE NOTE: Reaction Data and substance data are stored in
   separate documents and can not be searched together in one query.
   Reaction data for BEILSTEIN compounds may be displayed
   immediately with the display codes PRE (preparations) and REA
   (reactions).  A substance answer set retrieved after the search
   for a chemical name, a compounds with available reaction
   information by combining with PRE/FA, REA/FA or more generally
   with RX/FA. The BEILSTEIN Registry Number (BRN) is the link
   between a BEILSTEIN compound and belonging reactions. For mo
   detailed reaction searches BRNs can be searched as reaction
   partner BRNs Reactant BRN (RX.RBRN) or Product BRN (RX.PBRN).<<<

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* ARE BASED ON THE HIGHEST PRICE CATEGORY. THEREFORE; THESE              *
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* PATENT NUMBERS (PN) AND BABS ACCESSION NUMBERS (BABSAN) CAN NOW BE
  SEARCHED, SELECTED AND TRANSFERRED.
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  ALL PATENT REFERENCES, OR ALL BABS ACCESSION NUMBERS FOR A
  COMPOUND AT A GLANCE.

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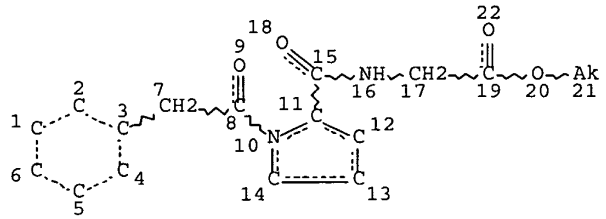

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DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
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NUMBER OF NODES IS 22

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
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L10 2 SEA FILE=BEILSTEIN ABB=ON PLU=ON L9 NOT RN/FA

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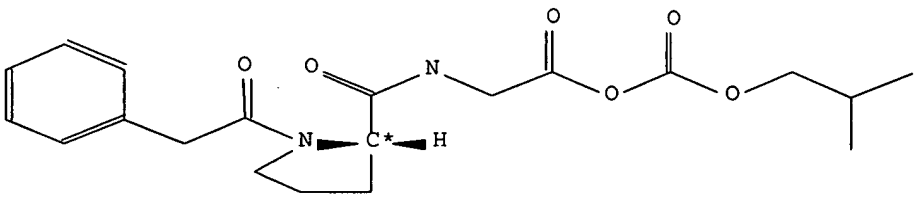
L10 ANSWER 1 OF 2 BEILSTEIN COPYRIGHT 2006 BEILSTEIN MDL on STN

Beilstein Records (BRN):	7498366
Molec. Formula (MF):	C20 H26 N2 O6
Molecular Weight (MW):	390.44
Lawson Number (LN):	26264, 10590, 3379, 1762, 317
File Segment (FS):	Stereo compound
Compound Type (CTYPE):	heterocyclic
Constitution ID (CONSID):	6373415
Tautomer ID (TAUTID):	7074777
Beilstein Citation (BSO):	6-22
Entry Date (DED):	1996/11/12
Update Date (DUPD):	1996/11/12



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LN	Lawson Number	5
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CONSID	Constitution ID	1
TAUTID	Tautomer ID	1
BSO	Beilstein Citation	1
DED	Entry Date	1
DUPD	Update Date	1

This substance also occurs in Reaction Documents:

Code	Name	Occurrence
RX	Reaction Documents	2

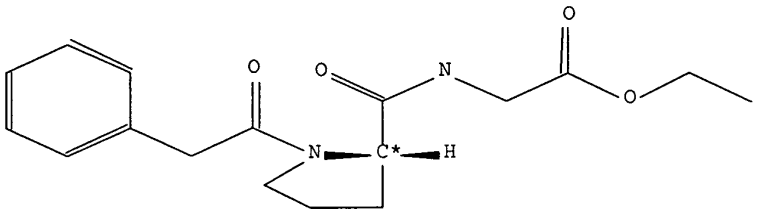
RXRCT Substance is Reaction Reactant 1
RXPRO Substance is Reaction Product 1

All References:
ALLREF

1. Gudasheva, T. A.; Voronina, T. A.; Ostrovskaya, R. U.; Rozantsev, G. G.; Vasilevich, N. I.; et al., Eur.J.Med.Chem.Chim.Ther., CODEN: EJMCA5, 31(2), <1996>, 151-158; BABS-6017175

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 2 BEILSTEIN COPYRIGHT 2006 BEILSTEIN MDL on STN

Beilstein Records (BRN):	7492297
Chemical Name (CN):	N-phenylacetyl-L-prolylglycine ethyl ester
Autonom Name (AUN):	<(1-phenylacetyl-pyrrolidine-2-carbonyl)-amino>-acetic acid ethyl ester
Molec. Formula (MF):	C17 H22 N2 O4
Molecular Weight (MW):	318.37
Lawson Number (LN):	26264, 10590, 3379, 298
File Segment (FS):	Stereo compound
Compound Type (CTYPE):	heterocyclic
Constitution ID (CONSID):	6358912
Tautomer ID (TAUTID):	7069960
Beilstein Citation (BSO):	6-22
Entry Date (DED):	1996/11/12
Update Date (DUPD):	2003/01/18



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FS	File Segment	1
CTYPE	Compound Type	1
CONSID	Constitution ID	1
TAUTID	Tautomer ID	1

BSO	Beilstein Citation	1
DED	Entry Date	1
DUPD	Update Date	1
MP	Melting Point	1
NMR	Nuclear Magnetic Resonance	2
ORP	Optical Rotatory Power	1
PHARM	Pharmacological Data	3

This substance also occurs in Reaction Documents:

Code	Name	Occurrence
RX	Reaction Documents	4
RXREA	Substance is Reaction Reactant	3
RXPRO	Substance is Reaction Product	1

All References:
ALLREF

1. Boiko, S. S.; Zherdev, V. P.; Gudasheva, T. A.; Korotkov, S. A.; Ostrovskaya, R. U., Pharm.Chem.J.(Engl.Transl.), CODEN: PCJOAU, 35(9), <2001>, 474 - 476, Khim.Farm.Zh., CODEN: KHFZAN, 35(9), <2001>, 11 - 13; BABS-6366729
2. Gudasheva, T. A.; Voronina, T. A.; Ostrovskaya, R. U.; Rozantsev, G. G.; Vasilevich, N. I.; et al., Eur.J.Med.Chem.Chim.Ther., CODEN: EJMCA5, 31(2), <1996>, 151-158; BABS-6017175

PRIOR ART SEARCH - MARPAT

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=> fil marpat
FILE 'MARPAT' ENTERED AT 18:42:33 ON 26 SEP 2006
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FILE CONTENT: 1961-PRESENT VOL 145 ISS 10 (20060922/ED)

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MOST RECENT CITATIONS FOR PATENTS FROM MAJOR ISSUING AGENCIES
(COVERAGE TO THESE DATES IS NOT COMPLETE):

US   2006173222 03 AUG 2006
DE 102005046001 13 JUL 2006
EP      1679307 12 JUL 2006
JP   2006190890 20 JUL 2006
WO   2006084934 17 AUG 2006
GB      2421947 12 JUL 2006
FR      2880890 21 JUL 2006
RU      2279450 10 JUL 2006
CA      2531437 30 JUN 2006

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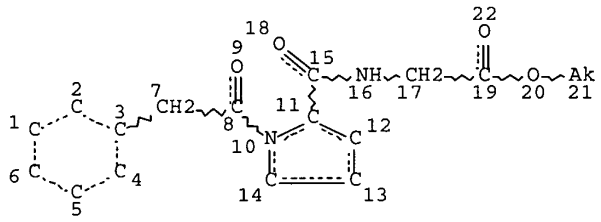


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L12           11 SEA FILE=MARPAT SSS FUL L1
L13           10 SEA FILE=MARPAT ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L12/COM
L14            6 SEA FILE=MARPAT ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L13 NOT L4
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L14 ANSWER 1 OF 6 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 136:325828 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Preparation of dipeptide derivatives as cell adhesion inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Adams, Steven P.; Lin, Ko-Chung; Lee, Wen-Cherng; Castro, Alfredo C.; Zimmerman, Craig N.; Hammond, Charles E.; Liao, Yu-Sheng; Cuervo, Julio Hernan; Singh, Juswinder
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biogen, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 50 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 6,306,840.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6376538	B1	20020423	US 1997-875321	19970919
US 6306840	B1	20011023	US 1995-376372	19950123
WO 9622966	A1	19960801	WO 1996-US1349	19960118
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EP 1142867	A2	20011010	EP 2001-107877	19960118
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI				
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US 2003018016	A1	20030123	US 2001-2341	20011023
US 6630512	B2	20031007		
US 7001921	B1	20060221	US 2003-625626	20030724
US 2006166866	A1	20060727	US 2003-679478	20031007
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1995-376372	19950123
			WO 1996-US1349	19960118
			AU 1996-49115	19960118
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			US 2001-2341	20011023

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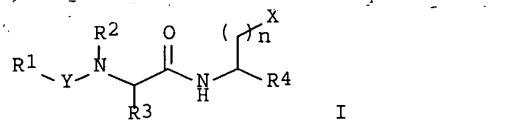

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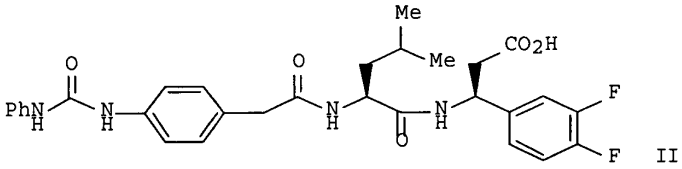
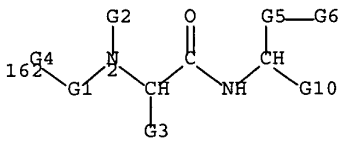


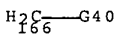
II

AB Novel dipeptide analogs I [X = CO2H, PO3H-, SO2R5, SO3H, OPO3H-, CO2R4; Y = CO, SO2, PO2; n = 0-2; R1 = optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl-fused cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, aryl, aralkyl, aralkenyl, aralkynyl, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, aralkoxy, alkylamino, alkenylamino, alkynylamino, aryloxy, arylamino, N-alkylurea-substituted alkyl, heterocyclyl; R2 = H, aryl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, aralkyl; R2NCR3 = heterocyclic ring; R3 = natural, unnatural, modified, or substituted amino acid side chain; R4 = optionally substituted aryl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, alkynyl, aralkyl, H, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylcarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, amido, alkylaminocarbonyl, arylaminocarbonyl, acylaminocarbonyl, acyl; R5 = alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, aryl, aralkyl, aralkenyl, aralkynyl] are prepared as compds. useful for inhibition and prevention of cell adhesion and cell adhesion-mediated pathologies. This invention also relates to pharmaceutical formulations comprising these compds. and methods of using them for inhibition and prevention of cell adhesion and cell adhesion-mediated pathologies. The compds. and pharmaceutical compns. of this invention can be used as therapeutic or prophylactic agents. They are particularly well-suited for treatment of many inflammatory and autoimmune diseases. Thus, β-amino acid-containing dipeptide II, prepared by standard methods, displayed an IC50 of <50 nM in a cell adhesion inhibition assay.

MSTR 1

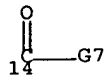


G1 = C(O)
G4 = 166

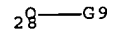


G5 = (0-2) CH2

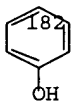
G6 = 14



G7 = 28



G9 = alkyl <containing 1-10 C> (opt. substd. by G14)
G14 = CO2H
G40 = 182



G2 +G3 = CH2CH2CH2
Derivative: or pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives
Patent location: claim 1
Note: substitution is restricted

REFERENCE COUNT: 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 6 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 135:180957 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Preparation of novel antiarrhythmic peptides
INVENTOR(S): Larsen, Bjarne Due; Petersen, Jorgen Soberg; Meier, Eddi; Kjolbye, Anne Louise; Jorgensen, Niklas Rye; Nielsen, Morten Schak; Holstein-Rathlou, Niels-Henrik; Martins, James B.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Zealand Pharmaceuticals A/S, Den.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 189 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001062775	A2	20010830	WO 2001-DK127	20010222
WO 2001062775	A3	20020131		

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI,

SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF,
BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2385659	AA	20010830	CA 2001-2385659	20010222	
EP 1226160	A2	20020731	EP 2001-907393	20010222	
EP 1226160	B1	20041215			

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR

JP 2003528826	T2	20030930	JP 2001-562556	20010222
AT 284896	E	20050115	AT 2001-907393	20010222
ES 2228807	T3	20050416	ES 2001-1907393	20010222
PT 1226160	T	20050429	PT 2001-907393	20010222
AU 781674	B2	20050602	AU 2001-35362	20010222
CA 2439101	AA	20021003	CA 2002-2439101	20020222
WO 2002077017	A2	20021003	WO 2002-US5773	20020222
WO 2002077017	A3	20031009		

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GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
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PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,
UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB,
GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA,
GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

EP 1370276	A2	20031217	EP 2002-723240	20020222

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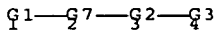
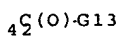
JP 2005506295	T2	20050303	JP 2002-576275	20020222
BR 2002007476	A	20060124	BR 2002-7476	20020222
NO 2003003641	A	20031020	NO 2003-3641	20030815
US 2005113293	A1	20050526	US 2003-646294	20030822
US 2005075280	A1	20050407	US 2004-772774	20040204
AU 2005205785	A1	20050929	AU 2005-205785	20050902
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DK 2000-288	20000223
			DK 2000-738	20000504
			US 2000-251659P	20001206
			US 2001-792286	20010222
			WO 2001-DK127	20010222
			US 2001-314470P	20010823
			WO 2002-US5773	20020222

AB Peptides X-A-B-Y and cyclo(X-A-B-Y) [A and B represents chemical moieties having an amino group (radical) and a carboxy group; X represents a peptide sequence of 1 to 3 D- or L-amino acid residues or an N-terminal modification of the group A-B when Y represents a C-terminal peptide sequence of 2 to 5 D- or L-amino acid residues; X represents a peptide sequence of 2 to 5 D- or L-amino acid residues when Y represents a C-terminal peptide sequence of 1 to 3 D- or L-amino acid residues; for the linear peptide, X is optionally chemical modified at its N-terminal and has an optional linking group comprising 0-8 backbone atoms] and their mirror image or a retro analogs or pharmaceutically acceptable derivs. were prepared for treating cardiac arrhythmias. Thus, Ac-D-Tyr-D-pro-D-4Hyp-Gly- D-Ala-Gly-NH2 (4Hyp = 4-hydroxyprolyl) was prepared by the solid-phase method using TentaGel-S-Ram and examined for biol. activity [assays included effect on gap junction intercellular communication (GJIC) in cardiomyocytes, binding to tissue prepns. of murine heart, and effect on cAMP formation in CHO cells].

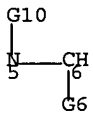
MSTR 1



G1 = 42

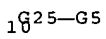


G2 = 5-2 6-4

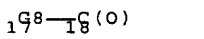


G3 = 8

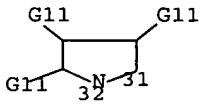
G4 = 10



G5 = alkyl (opt. substd. by 1 or more G16)
G7 = (1-7) 17-1 18-3



G8 = 32-1 31-18



G13 = CH2Ph
G16 = CN

G25 ~ = C
Patent location: claim 1
Note: substitution is restricted
Note: or pseudopeptide, cyclic or retro analogues

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 6 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 125:248489 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Preparation of dipeptide derivatives as cell adhesion inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Adams, Steven P.; Lin, Ko-Chung; Lee, Wen-Cherng; Castro, Alfredo C.; Zimmerman, Craig N.; Hammond, Charles E.; Liao, Yu-Sheng; Cuervo, Julio Hernan; Singh, Juswinder
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biogen, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 169 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9622966	A1	19960801	WO 1996-US1349	19960118
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE				
US 6306840	B1	20011023	US 1995-376372	19950123
CA 2211181	AA	19960801	CA 1996-2211181	19960118
AU 9649115	A1	19960814	AU 1996-49115	19960118
AU 718926	B2	20000504		
EP 805796	A1	19971112	EP 1996-905316	19960118
EP 805796	B1	20021211		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI				
BR 9606778	A	19980106	BR 1996-6778	19960118
CN 1177343	A	19980325	CN 1996-192270	19960118
JP 10513160	T2	19981215	JP 1996-523071	19960118
EP 1142867	A2	20011010	EP 2001-107877	19960118
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI				
AT 229498	E	20021215	AT 1996-905316	19960118
ES 2183937	T3	20030401	ES 1996-905316	19960118
CZ 291556	B6	20030416	CZ 1997-2340	19960118
PT 805796	T	20030430	PT 1996-905316	19960118
EE 4111	B1	20030815	EE 1997-172	19960118
SK 283724	B6	20031202	SK 1997-987	19960118
PL 187313	B1	20040630	PL 1996-321848	19960118
RO 119885	B1	20050530	RO 1997-1369	19960118
TW 500714	B	20020901	TW 1996-85100690	19960122
IL 116846	A1	20021110	IL 1996-116846	19960122
NO 9703384	A	19970919	NO 1997-3384	19970722
NO 320914	B1	20060213		
FI 9703087	A	19970922	FI 1997-3087	19970722
BG 63383	B1	20011231	BG 1997-101841	19970821
US 6376538	B1	20020423	US 1997-875321	19970919

HK 1065[illegible]	A1	20030822	HK 1998-104006	19980508
AU 766538	B2	20031016	AU 2000-62432	20001002
US 2003083267	A1	20030501	US 2001-935461	20010822
US 6624152	B2	20030923		
US 2003018016	A1	20030123	US 2001-2341	20011023
US 6630512	B2	20031007		
US 7001921	B1	20060221	US 2003-625626	20030724
US 2006166866	A1	20060727	US 2003-679478	20031007
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			EP 1996-905316	19960118
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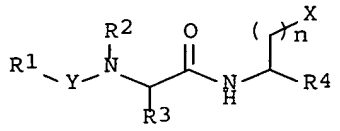

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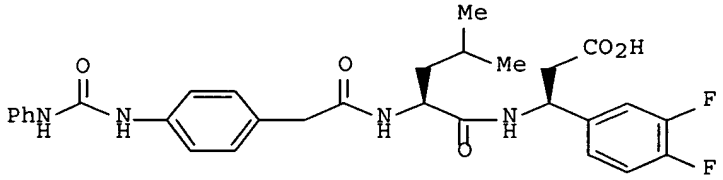
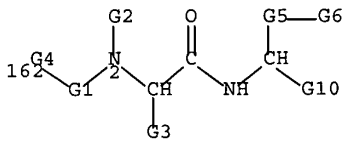


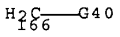
II

AB Novel dipeptide analogs I [X = CO2H, PO3H-, SO2R5, SO3H, OPO3H-, CO2R4, CONR42; Y = CO, SO2, PO2; n = 0-2; R1 = optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl-fused cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, aryl, aralkyl, aralkenyl, aralkynyl, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, aralkoxy, alkylamino, alkenylamino, alkynylamino, aryloxy, arylamino, N-alkylurea-substituted alkyl, heterocyclyl; R2 = H, aryl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, aryl-substituted alkyl; R2NCR3 = heterocyclic ring; R3 = natural, unnatural, modified, or substituted amino acid side chain; R4 = optionally substituted aryl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, alkynyl, aryl-substituted alkyl, H, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylcarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, amido, alkylaminocarbonyl, arylaminocarbonyl, acylaminocarbonyl, acyl; R5 = alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, aryl, aralkyl, aralkenyl, aralkynyl] are prepared as compds. useful for inhibition and prevention of cell adhesion and cell adhesion-mediated pathologies. This invention also relates to pharmaceutical formulations comprising these compds. and methods of using them for inhibition and prevention of cell adhesion and cell adhesion-mediated pathologies. The compds. and pharmaceutical compns. of this invention can be used as therapeutic or prophylactic agents. They are particularly well-suited for treatment of many inflammatory and autoimmune diseases. Thus, β-amino acid-containing dipeptide II, prepared by standard methods, displayed an IC50 of <50 nM in a cell adhesion inhibition assay.

MSTR 1



G1 = C(O)
G4 = 166



G5 = (0-2) CH2
G6 = 14

G7 = 28

G9 = alkyl <containing 1-10 C> (opt. substd. by G14)
G14 = CO2H
G40 = 182

G2 +G3 = CH2CH2CH2
Derivative: or pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives
Patent location: claim 1
Note: substitution is restricted

L14 ANSWER 4 OF 6 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 121:256334 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: CCK and/or gastrin receptor ligands
INVENTOR(S): Ryder, Hamish; Kendrick, David Alan; Semple, Graeme;

Miyata, Keiji; Batt, Andrzej-Roman; Mathews, Elizabeth Alice; Rooker, David Philip; Nishida, Akito

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ferring B. V., Neth.; Yamanouchi Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 282 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9320099	A2	19931014	WO 1993-GB614	19930325
WO 9320099	A3	19931125		
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RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1992-6757 19920327
WO 1993-GB614 19930325

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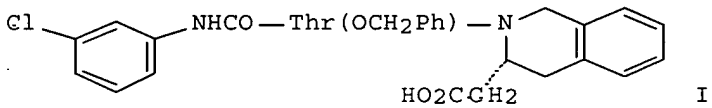

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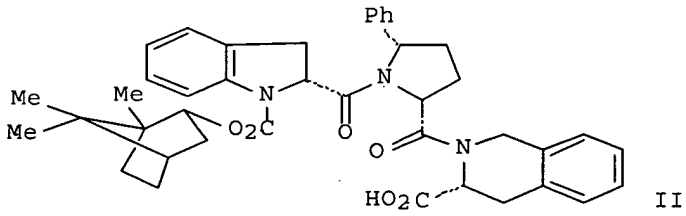
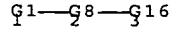


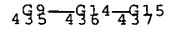
II

AB Peptide analogs ABC [A = aromatic, azaarom., aromatic amino acid, aralkyl, azaaralkyl, aralkanoyl, azaaralkanoyl; B = amino, aminoalkyl; C = amino] (175 compds.) were prepared Thus, the threonine derivative I was prepared from D-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid, Me3CO2C-Thr(OCH2Ph)- OH, and 3-ClC6H4NCO in 6 steps. I had binding affinities for cholecystokinin A and B receptors of 170 and 20 nM resp. Selective cholecystokinin B receptor antagonists also inhibit pentagastrin- stimulated gastric secretion; the indole derivative II had an ED50 of 0.20 μmole/kg in rats.

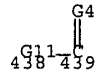
MSTR 1



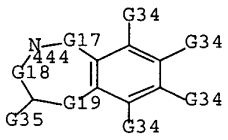
G4 = O
G8 = 435-1 437-3



G11 = (1-2) CH2
G14 = phenylene (opt. substd.)
G15 = 438-436 439-3

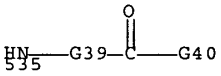


G16 = 444



G17 = (0-4) CH2
G18 = (0-2) CH2
G19 = (0-3) CH2
G35 = 522 / 524 / 527 / 529

G36 = C(O)
G38 = 535

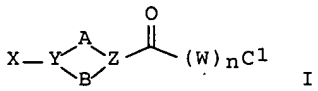


G39 = (1-2) CH2
G40 = OCH2Ph
Derivative: or pharmaceutically acceptable salts
Patent location: claim 1
Note: additional ring formation also claimed
Stereochemistry: 379-D,L

L14 ANSWER 5 OF 6 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 118:255342 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Preparation of N-(heterocyclylcarbonyl)amino acids and analogs as prolyl endopeptidase inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Hosoda, Akihiko; Tanabe, Naoko; Nakayama, Takahide; Sekine, Yasuo; Shibata, Masahiro; Inaba, Jiro; Takasaki, Kazuhiko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fujirebio, Inc., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 59 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 04334357	A2	19921120	JP 1991-128256	19910502

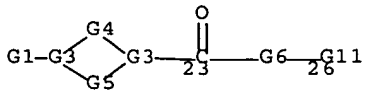
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1991-128256 19910502
GI



I

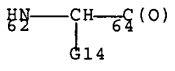
AB The title compds. [I; X = COR1, CO2R2, SO2R3, CONR4R5; R1 - R5 = H, (aromatic group-substituted) C1-15 linear or branched (un)saturated hydrocarbyl, C5-10 cyclic saturated hydrocarbyl, aromatic hydrocarbyl, heterocyclyl; Y, Z = CH, N; A = single bond, CH2, C2-3 polymethylene; B = CH2, C2-3 polymethylene; W = amino acid residue, DCO; D = C1-4 alkylene, alkenylene, C4-6 (un)saturated cyclic hydrocarbon group, CR6R7NR8; R6 - R8 = H, (aromatic group-substituted) lower alkyl, aromatic hydrocarbyl or CR6R7NR8 forms a (S-containing) 4- to 6-membered ring; n = 0,1; C1 = OR9, NR10R11; R9 = group cited for R1 - R5; R10R11 = (un)substituted cyclic group], useful for the treatment of amnesia, are prepared Thus, 3.2 g DL-benzyloxycarbonylpiperidine-2- carboxylic acid (preparation given) and 4.23 g H-Met-OEt p-MeC6H4SO3H salt were condensed in the presence of Et3N and DCC in CHCl3 to give 2.96 g N-(DL-1-benzyloxycarbonylpiperidine-2-carbonyl)-L-methionine Et ester. A total of 119 I were prepared and 44 I in vitro showed IC50 of 0.00007-13.0 μM against prolyl endopeptidase.

MSTR 1



G1 = COCH2Ph
G3 = CH / N

G4 = (0-3) CH2
G5 = (1-3) CH2
G6 = 62-23 64-26



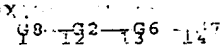
G11 = OMe
Patent location: claim 1

L14 ANSWER 6 OF 6 MARPAT COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 116:236170 MARPAT Full-text
TITLE: Preparation of bis(valylaminoethyl)phosphinates as aspartic protease inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Dreyer, Geoffrey Bainbridge
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): SmithKline Beecham Corp., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

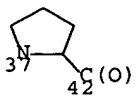
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9200954	A1	19920123	WO 1991-US4759	19910703
W: AU, CA, JP, KR, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, NL, SE				
AU 9181910	A1	19920204	AU 1991-81910	19910703
EP 538374	A1	19930428	EP 1991-913442	19910703
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
JP 05508846	T2	19931209	JP 1991-512312	19910703
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1990-549460	19900706
			WO 1991-US4759	19910703

AB Title compds. X1NHCHR1P(O)(OR18)CHR2NHX2 [I; X1, X2 = ABn; n = 0-2; B = amino acid residue chosen from Ala, Asn, Cyst, Trp, Gly, Gln, Ile, Leu, Met, Phe, Pro, Ser, Thr, Tyr, Val, His, or trifluoroaniline; the amino group of B is bonded to A or the carboxy group of the adjacent B and the carboxy group of B is bonded to the amino group of the adjacent B or the structure; A = trityl, H, C1-6 alkyl, R3CO, (substituted) phthaloyl, etc.; R3 = H, (substituted) C1-6 alkyl, (substituted) Ph or -naphthyl, 5-7 membered heterocyclyl such as pyridyl, furyl, benzisoxazolyl; R1, R2 = CH2R12, H, (substituted) C1-6 alkyl, C3-7 cycloalkyl; R12 = NHA, R5(CR6R7)m, R5(CR6R7)mV, NR10R10, etc.; V = O, NH; R5-R7 = Cl, F, (substituted) C1-3 alkyl, OH, (substituted) Ph or -naphthyl, C1-3 alkoxy, etc.; m = 1-3; R5-R7 ≠ Cl, F, OH when adjacent to V; R10 = H, C1-4 alkyl] were prepared as inhibitors of aspartic proteases, especially HIV-1 protease. Thus (+)-Me di(2-phenyl-1-amino)ethylphosphinate . 2HCl (preparation given) was condensed with Z-Val-OH via the mixed anhydride formed from ClCO2CHMeEt to give di-(1R)-I [X1, X2 = Z-Val; R1, R2 = CH2Ph; R18 = Me]. This was demethylated by Me3SiBr to give (R, R)-[2-Val-NHCH(Bzl)]2P(O)OH (II). II had ki (inhibition constant) of 0.0028 for HIV-1 protease inhibition.

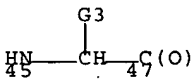
MSTR 2A



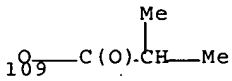
G2 = 37-1 42-13



G6 = 45-12 47-14



G7 = 109



G8 = COCH2Ph
Patent location: claim 12

INVENTOR SEARCH

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=> fil hcap medline embase biosis
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=> d que l17
L15         571 SEA ("PEARLMAN R"/AU OR "PEARLMAN R A"/AU OR "PEARLMAN R B"/AU
                OR "PEARLMAN R C"/AU OR "PEARLMAN R E"/AU OR "PEARLMAN R
                ELLEN"/AU OR "PEARLMAN R J"/AU OR "PEARLMAN R L"/AU OR
                "PEARLMAN R S"/AU OR "PEARLMAN RODNEY"/AU)
L16          13 SEA L15 AND (MCI OR COGNI? OR ALZHEIM?)
L17           8 DUP REM L16 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)


=> d l17 ibib abs 1-8

L17  ANSWER 1 OF 8  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2004:789897  HCAPLUS  Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:         141:374650
TITLE:                   SGS742: the first GABAB receptor antagonist in
                         clinical trials
AUTHOR(S):               Froestl, Wolfgang; Gallagher, Michela; Jenkins, Helen;
                         Madrid, Annette; Melcher, Thorsten; Teichman, Sam;
                         Mondadori, Cesare G.; Pearlman, Rodney
CORPORATE SOURCE:        Novartis Pharma AG, Neuroscience Research, Basel,
                         CH-4002, Switz.
SOURCE:                  Biochemical Pharmacology (2004), 68(8), 1479-1487
                         CODEN: BCPCA6; ISSN: 0006-2952
PUBLISHER:               Elsevier B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Journal
LANGUAGE:                English
```

AB The GABAB receptor antagonist SGS742 (CGP36742) displays pronounced *cognition* enhancing effects in mice, young and old rats and in Rhesus monkeys in active and passive avoidance paradigms, in an eight-arm radial maze and a Morris water maze and in a social learning task. SGS742 blocks the late inhibitory postsynaptic potential and the paired-pulse inhibition of population spikes recorded from CA1 pyramidal neurons of the hippocampus of rats in vitro and in vivo. SGS742 significantly enhances the release of glutamate, aspartate, glycine and somatostatin in vivo. Chronic administration of SGS742 causes an up-regulation of GABAB receptors in the frontal cortex of rats. Single doses cause a significant enhancement of the mRNA and protein levels of NGF and BDNF in the cortex and hippocampus of rats. The observed antidepressant effects of SGS742 in rats may be explained by these findings. SGS742 was well tolerated in exptl. animals as well as in young and elderly human volunteers with an absolute bioavailability in humans of 44%. In a Phase II double-blind, placebo-controlled study in 110 patients with mild *cognitive* impairment (*MCI*), oral administration of SGS742 at a dose of 600 mg t.i.d. for 8 wk significantly improved attention, in particular choice reaction time and visual information processing as well as working memory measured as pattern

recognition speed. A second Phase II clin. trial in 280 ***Alzheimer***'s disease patients is underway.

REFERENCE COUNT: 23 THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 2 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:904332 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:222549
TITLE: GABAB receptor antagonists for the treatment of attention disorders
INVENTOR(S): Madrid, Annette; Jenkins, Helen; ***Pearlman, Rodney***
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Saegis Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 13 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005187196	A1	20050825	US 2005-64887	20050223
WO 2005082032	A2	20050909	WO 2005-US6005	20050223
WO 2005082032	A3	20060316		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2004-547371P P 20040223

AB The invention provides methods and medicaments for improving attentiveness in humans, including subjects diagnosed with attention disorders. In one aspect, a GABAB receptor antagonist, e.g. 3-aminopropyl-(n-butyl)- phosphinic acid (ABPA), is used to improve attention.

L17 ANSWER 3 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:971842 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:13074
TITLE: Therapeutic methods for treatment of mild ***cognitive*** impairment and progression to ***Alzheimer***'s disease
INVENTOR(S): ***Pearlman, Rodney***
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Saegis Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 16 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

WO 2003101391 A2 20031211 WO 2003-US17161 20030529
WO 2003101391 A3 20040304
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
AU 2003231937 A1 20031219 AU 2003-231937 20030529
US 2005233976 A1 20051020 US 2005-515981 20050615
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-384754P P ~~20020529~~
WO 2003-US17161 W 20030529

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:13074

AB The invention provides methods for treating a symptom of mild ***cognitive*** impairment (***MCI***) as well as methods for slowing the progression from ***MCI*** to ***Alzheimer***'s disease (AD).

L17 ANSWER 4 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:736099 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:242195
TITLE: Methods for restoring ***cognitive*** function following systemic stress
INVENTOR(S): ***Pearlman, Rodney***; Tempero, Ken
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): David Pharmaceuticals, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 49 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002074293	A2	20020926	WO 2002-US8105	20020315
WO 2002074293	A3	20030828		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2442717	AA	20020926	CA 2002-2442717	20020315
US 2002187977	A1	20021212	US 2002-99537	20020315
EP 1372620	A2	20040102	EP 2002-713867	20020315
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2004532200	T2	20041021	JP 2002-573001	20020315
US 2005222093	A1	20051006	US 2005-136272	20050523

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-275937P P 20010315
US 2001-293375P P 20010524
US 2002-99537 A1 20020315

WO 2002-US8105 — W 20020315

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:242195

AB The invention provides methods for treating ***cognitive*** decline associated with systemic stress using a ***cognitive*** enhancing agent such as a hormone, a herb, an amino acid, a coenzyme, an acetylcholinesterase inhibitor, a muscarinic agonist, an inhibitor of angiotensin-converting enzyme, a centrally-acting calcium channel blocker, or a GABAB antagonist. The ***cognitive*** enhancing agent is also a derivative of phosphinic acid, a pyrrolo-pyrazino-indole compound, or a peptide. The systemic stress is due to an environmental event, a health problem, a medical treatment, e.g., surgery, or trauma.

L17 ANSWER 5 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96037509 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7494750
TITLE: Advance care planning: eliciting patient preferences for life-sustaining treatment.
AUTHOR: ***Pearlman R A***; Cole W G; Patrick D L; Starks H E; Cain K C
SOURCE: Patient education and counseling, (1995 Sep) Vol. 26, No. 1-3, pp. 353-61. Ref: 65
Journal code: 8406280. ISSN: 0738-3991.
Report No.: KIE-55575; NRCBL-20.5.4.
PUB. COUNTRY: Ireland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Bioethics; Nursing Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199601
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 17 Feb 1996
Last Updated on STN: 18 Mar 2003
Entered Medline: 11 Jan 1996

AB Patient autonomy is a guiding principle in medical decision-making in America. This is challenging when patients become mentally incapacitated and cannot express their preferences. Advance care planning (ACP) addresses this challenge. ACP is a deliberative and communicative process that helps people formulate and communicate preferences for future medical care in the event of mental incapacity. Advance directives are mechanisms for communicating and/or documenting ACP, and are either instructional (e.g. statement of treatment preferences in living wills) or proxy types (e.g. appointment of another person to speak on the patient's behalf). ACP discussions between patients and health care providers and patient-orientated educational ACP materials often ignore insights from 2 related activities, health promotion and human information processing. More effective ACP should occur with greater attention to the concepts of stages of change and self-efficacy, the Health Belief Model, and the necessary requisites for ***cognitive*** integration.

L17 ANSWER 6 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94203031 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8152361
TITLE: Measuring preferences for health states worse than death.
AUTHOR: Patrick D L; Starks H E; Cain K C; Uhlmann R F; ***Pearlman R A***
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Health Services, University of Washington, Seattle 08195.
CONTRACT NUMBER: HS06343 (AHCPR)
SOURCE: Medical decision making : an international journal of the Society for Medical Decision Making, (1994 Jan-Mar) Vol. 14, No. 1, pp. 9-18.

Journal code: 8109073. ISSN: 0272-989X.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199405
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 23 May 1994
Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1998
Entered Medline: 6 May 1994

AB Previous research indicates that persons assigning values to ranges of health states consider some states to be worse than death. In a study of decisions regarding life-sustaining treatments, the authors adapted and assessed existing methods for their ability to identify and quantify preferences for health states near to or worse than death in a population of well adults and nursing home residents. The ***cognitive*** burdens involved in these decisions were also evaluated. Hypothetical health states based on six attributes of functional status were constructed to describe severe constant pain, dementia, and coma. The methods of rank order, category scaling, time tradeoff, and standard gamble were adapted to quantify states worse than death. ***Cognitive*** burden was assessed using completion rates, interviewer assessments, respondents' self-reporting, and investigators' evaluations. For both respondent groups, all methods showed similar degrees of ***cognitive*** burden for those able to complete the tasks and were similar in their ability to identify and quantify preferences. The majority of nursing home residents, however, were unable to complete or comprehend the measurement tasks. Most respondents evaluated their current health and severe constant pain as better than death; dementia and coma were more often considered equal to or worse than death. These results indicate that respondents can and do evaluate some health states as worse than death. The authors recommend systematic inclusion of states worse than death to describe a more complete range of preference values and routine assessment of the ***cognitive*** burdens of assessment techniques to evaluate methodologies.

L17 ANSWER 7 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:318 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200600009811
TITLE: SGS742, a novel GABA(B) receptor antagonist, improves ***cognition*** in patients with mild ***cognitive*** impairment.
AUTHOR(S): Tomlinson, J. [Reprint Author]; Cummins, H.; Wendt, J.; Margolin, D.; Pahl, J.; Jenkins, H.; ***Pearlman, R.***; Teichman, S.
SOURCE: Neurology, (APR 13 2004) Vol. 62, No. 7, Suppl. 5, pp. A128.
Meeting Info.: 56th Annual Meeting of the American-Academy-of-Neurology. San Francisco, CA, USA. April 24 -May 01, 2004. Amer Acad Neurol.
CODEN: NEURAI. ISSN: 0028-3878.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 Dec 2005
Last Updated on STN: 14 Dec 2005

L17 ANSWER 8 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:270000 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198733011896; BR33:11896

TITLE: SIGNIFICANCE OF TYPES OF CEREBELLAR AMYLOID PLAQUES IN HUMAN SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHIES.

AUTHOR(S): ***PEARLMAN R L*** [Reprint author]; TOWFIGHI J; PEZESHKPOUR G H; TENSER R; TUREL A

CORPORATE SOURCE: HERSHEY, PA, USA

SOURCE: Neurology, (1987) Vol. 37, No. 3 SUPPL. 1, pp. 370.
Meeting Info.: 39TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF NEUROLOGY, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, USA, APRIL 5-11, 1987. NEUROLOGY.
CODEN: NEURAI. ISSN: 0028-3878.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)

FILE SEGMENT: BR

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 13 Jun 1987
Last Updated on STN: 13 Jun 1987